FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ARMY DAILY REVIEWS WARSAW PACT POLICY 21 APRIL

AU221324 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 21 Apr 82 p 4

[Maj Iliya Tomov article: "Close Combat Cooperation"]

[Excerpt] The establishment of the Warsaw Pact Treaty Organization is a new and higher stage in the combat cooperation of the socialist countries. It has common economic, ideological, and military-strategic bases. It organically combines the national and international interests in defending the achievements of socialism. This is so because with the progress of every socialist nation and the strengthening of the sovereignty of the socialist states, the mutual relations among the socialist states also grow, new common elements of their political, social and economic life emerge and the level of their development equalizes.

The new thing now is that one of the decisive criteria of internationalism is comprehensively defending real socialism.

Therefore the Warsaw Pact countries, led by the USSR, are conducting a policy of peaceful coexistence, and are combining it while decisively opposing imperialism's aggressive attempts. They frequently cool off the hotheads of the military adventurers.

The BCP has deep international traditions, reflected in its real policy. Our party's attitude toward the USSR, CEMA and the Warsaw Pact is an example of internationalism in action. This is so because our foreign policy principles are the same: peace, security, and good neighbourliness, and its main goal is to secure favorable international conditions for building socialism and communism.

The Bulgarian People's Army is a strong unit of the United Armed Forces. Every year the field, air and sea training of the soldiers is improving and the operational-tactical preparation of the commanders and the staffs is increasing. This was confirmed by the "Shield" and "Soyuz" joint maneuvers.

Taking into consideration NATO's aggressive strivings, the Warsaw Pact member-countries are taking additional measures to strengthen the socialist community's collective defense. In recent years, the political consultative committee, the committee of ministers and the united command discussed and decided important matters, connected with increasing the defensive capability of the member-countries and improving the troops' combat readiness. Simultaneously, our party notes that every attempt to damage and oppose socialist solidarity harms the interests of the communist and workers' movement. Especially baleful is the Beijing course, which toally contradicts proletarian internationalism. In addition, out of 30 military conflicts in Asia since World War II, China has caused 19. Thus logically, the 12th BCP Congress evaluated that "China has a special role in imperialism's attempt at revenge."

The socialist defensive military-political union, constructed on the principles of socialist internationalism secures favorable conditions for achieving the uniform goals of the fraternal countries -- building socialism and communism. This is being done by struggling for peace, stopping the arms race, and blocking the actions of the aggressors, revenge-seekers, and military adventurers of all kinds.

Thanks to the wise policy of the BCP and its Central Committee led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, Lenin's law on the collective defense of socialism is successfully functioning in our country and guarantees our motherland's present and future achievements. Consequently, this activity is of historic significance for the peoples' achievements along the road of socialism and communism and attaining lasting peace throughout the world.

POLITBURO ADOPTS DECISION ON USSR ANNIVERSARY

AU221905 Sofia BTA in English 1836 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Sofia, 22 Apr (BTA) -- Today in the Politburo of the CC of the BCP a decision was taken in connection with the celebrating in Bulgaria of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR. It provides for taking a number of diverse initiatives.

In the decision it is pointed out that the all-round successes of the Soviet Union are an inexhaustible resource of enthusiasm and active impetus in the efforts of the working people in Bulgaria aimed at staunch translating into life of the course of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Bulgarian Communist Party for all-round cooperation and getting the USSR and Bulgaria closer together, worked out jointly under the leadership of Mr Leonid Brezhnev and Mr Todor Zhivkov.

It is stressed that the policy based on the principles of proletarian internationalism and of the peaceful coexistence of the states with different social order, pursued by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union plays unique role for the consolidation and upsurge of the world socialist community, for deepening the world revolutionary community, for deepening the world revolutionary process, for the development of relations of equality among the states for averting the threat of war.

In the decision it is stressed that at the present exacerbated situation the peace programme of the Soviet Union, the great efforts of Mr Leonid Brezhnev outstanding Leninist and tireless standard-bearer of the struggle against nuclear catastrophe, for preserving peace in the world, are of great significance.

LEADERS ATTEND CELEBRATION AT LENIN MONUMENT

AU221903 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] On 22 April thousands of citizens came to the Lenin Monument in Sofia in order to show their respect and gratitude to the immortal cause of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, teacher and leader of the world proletariat, and to mark the 112th anniversary of his birth. Wreaths were laid on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, the National Assembly, the Council of Ministers, the permanent board of the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union, the National Council of the Fatherland Front, the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Union, the All-People Committee on Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, the Sofia City BCP Committee, the Sofia People's Council, the Sofia Okrug BCP Committee, the Central Committee of the Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism and the Komsomol Central Committee. A wreath was also laid on behalf of the Soviet Embassy in Sofia.

The ceremony was attended by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Dobri Dzhurov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Stanko Todorov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Georgi Yordanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Misho Mishev, Vasil Tsanov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, and Kiril Zarev. Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the celebration. Military honors were held.

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV DISCUSSES ISRAEL

TA211058 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 21 Apr 82 p 20

[Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov interviewed by (Sari Robert) in Sofia: "'All Sorts of Surpises Are To Be Expected From Israel,'" -- date not given]

[Excerpts] "These days all sorts of surprises are to be expected from Israel," Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov joked. A conversation with the 46-year old minister in his Sofia office showed two things. Bulgaria is adhering to the traditional positions accepted by the socialist bloc concerning a solution to the problems of the Middle East, but, on the other hand, the Bulgarians have not changed their positive attitude toward the people of Israel.

"Every day your situation is becoming more complicated," the minister said. Despite his good command of English, he preferred to speak Bulgarian and let the translator do his work. He added: "The Camp David agreements have not solved anything and the main problem -- that of the Palestinians -- has remained as it was."

Mladenov repeated the demand that Israel should withdraw from all the territories it conquered in 1967 and "give the Palestinians their state." He quoted Moscow's well-known version: "Of course Israel's security must also be seen to, since it has a right to exist, like all the other countries in the area." All the problems can, in his opinion, be solved by returning to an international conference a la Geneva, in which the PLO would also take part.

About 5,000 Israelis visit Bulgaria annually, most of them to see friends. Many [presumably Israelis of Bulgarian origin] sold their property, invested the money in Bulgarian banks and come to "get rid of it." Food and entertainment are cheap in Bulgaria. A theater ticket costs about 50 cents, a meal is $1 in a simple restaurant and $4 in a tourist restaurant (four courses and wine).

A visit to the Jewish Community Building at 50 (Stamboulsi) Street and a talk with two of the leaders of the Jewish secular community, Dr Yosef (Astrakov) and (Isidor Salomonov), showed that there are tourists in the other direction. Both of them were well-informed about what happened in Israel. (Salomonov) has visited his brother in Israel six times.

Despite the fact that Bulgarians have close ties with Libya, Iran, Algeria, Yemen and Kuwait, in the fields of agriculture and commerce many Bulgarians prefer Israelis. It seems that this preference is a result of the presence in Bulgaria of students and tourists from the various Arab countries. Tourists from Kuwait and Lebanon come to play in the luxurious casino in the modern (Vitusha) Hotel in Sofia. The Bulgarians, it appears, do not like them.

BANNER OF PEACE ASSEMBLY MEETING HELD 22 APRIL

AU221154 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Summary] A session of the organizational committee of the "Banner of Peace Assembly" took place at the Palace of Culture in Sofia today.

"The session was opened by Comrade Georgi Yordanov, who delivered an introductory address on the great ideas of Lyudmila Zhivkova, who was the founder of this assembly, and on the duty of pursuing this great initiative."

A report was read by Comrade Vladimir Zhivkov, chief secretary of the organizational committee and director of the "Banner of Peace" Center.

He pointed out the great international response to the idea ofa the assembly and the "Banner of Peace" Movement. He described the success of the First Children's Assembly and of the following two meetings in 1980 and 1981 and stressed that the idea of the further development and continuation of this movement was decided at the 12th BCP Congress. Vladimir Zhivkov also dwelled on the tasks of the "Banner of Peace" center in organizing and coordinating the assembly's initiatives.

Outstanding public figures, leaders of creative unions, cultural institutions and local "Banner of Peace" centers participated in the debates, submitting useful proposals.

"Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and Lyubomir Pavlov, head of the BCP Central Committee Cultural Department also attended the session."

REPORTAGE ON PRAGUE CEREMONY HONORING LENIN

Husak, Others Attend

LD230224 Prague CTK in English 1800 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Prague, 22 Apr (CTK) -- "We regard the successful construction of advanced socialist society in our homelana, closely linked with the fight for peace, disarmament and international detente, as dignified continuation of Lenin's work, his message to the present days," Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Josef Havlin said at a rally marking the 112th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth here on Thursday night.

The ceremony was attended by Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak, members of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium, and other representatives of Czechoslovak political and public life. Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Aleksandr Botvin and leading diplomats from other socialist countries were among the guests.

Havlin Address

LD230550 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1703 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Speech delivered by Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee at Smetana Theater in Prague on 22 April at a ceremony marking the 112th anniversary of the birth of Lenin -- live]

[TExt] Esteemed comrades, 112 years have passed since the birth of the greatest personality of our centruy, the outstanding revolutionary leader and creative genius, the founder of the CPSU and the Soviet state, Vladimir Ilich Lenin. The history of mankind has never known a man so great in spirit, a fearless revolutionary whose significance would transcend entire centuries. Lenin dedicated his entire life to the cause of the Russian and international workers' movement, the struggle to liberate the working people from the shackles of capitalist exploitation and to build a new, just social system both in social and minorities' terms.

Linked inseparably with Lenin's name and his teaching, which directly followed the revolutionary legacy left by Marx and Engels, is the long struggle to liberate the working man from exploitation and to improve his life. Linked with this is the entire epoch of transformations which have been increasingly changing the face of the world, the life of social classes and entire nations, since the Great October Socialist Revolution. His ideas continuously influence the revolutionary workers' movement. They are an inexhaustible source of inspiration and lessons for the resolution of complex and demanding tasks that the international communist and workers' movement has at the current stage. All of this constitutes convincing evidence about the vitality and invincibility of the ideas of Leninism. The future generations of revolutionary fighters, builders of socialism and communism will be proudly professing Lenin, learning Leninism and applying it further in an effort to secure the vital interests of the working man and to care for his well-being.

Vladimir Ilich Lenin's greatest historical merit was the formation of the new type of proletarian party, a revolutionary vanguard of the working class, the Bolshevik Party. This party embodied the unity of scientific theory and revolutionary practice of the working class movement and for the first time in history led the working people to a victory over exploiters and to building a new, just order. Vladimir Ilich Lenin worked out the strategy and tactics of the party. He justified its ideological basis, organization and structure. He cared for its purity, unity, fighting ability and high degree of capability to act. He created a party whose example inspired workers and other groups of working people in countries throughout the world to unite in the struggle against exploitation and for their right to work and live in peace.

The founder of the first socialist state in the world, Lenin significantly evolved the theory and practice of constructing a new social order. His plan for constructing the foundations of socialism in the Soviet Union, his ideas and prognostications of the determining tendencies and laws of governing the socialist development of society have markedly enriched the teaching of real socialism.

Vladimir Ilich Lenin tackled all issues concerning the building of socialism from internationalist positions. He was deeply convinced of the need for solidarity and cooperation in the workers' movement throughout the world. Lenin considered the attitudes to issues of war and peace, of socialist restructuring of society and of the fate of suppressed nations to be the test of political internationalism. Lenin's attitude to internationalism is fully valid today too. The experience of the world revolutionary movement to date shows that a consistent and creative application of Leninism as an international theory gives two characteristics to the communist parties: the ability to correctly forecast and effectively affect historic development, and the ability to successfully lead the working class as a vanguard of the working people in the struggle for social progress. The basic principles and creative application of this theory are a reliable base for the strategy and tactics of the international workers' and communist movements in the activity of individual communist and workers' parties under their individual conditions.

The historical way of the CPCZ has so far confirmed the general validity of those principles and their permanent topicality through her victorious class struggles for social and national liberation and in the construction and development socialism in our homeland. The strength of Leninism and the significance of Lenin's bequest rests in its creative application, in developing and enriching it consistently with new historic experience and in applying the conclusions into the concrete conditions of individual revolutionary struggles.

The 26th CPSU Congress played a key role in this. At the congress, important stimuli were uttered for the current stage of the construction of socialism and communism, not only in the USSR but also in the countries of the world socialist community. Of key importance is the enrichment of Marxism-Leninism by thoroughly analyzing the current complicated international situation in the world, the issues of the world revolutionary process and its further tasks and prospects.

Like the fraternal communist parties' congresses, which each considered the conditions of their own countries, the 16th CPCZ Congress discussed the tasks which Czechoslovak society is dealing with in the process of constructing advanced socialism. A deep and thorough Marxist-Leninist analysis of these issues ended with a clear and justified program for the future action of our party and society in the 1980's. It is a mobilizing program. Implementation of this program calls for real creative initiative, for the application of all our strength, for active work in which every member of our society should take a responsible part. It is a program that is directed at a solution for rather demanding and complicated targets. The targets concern not only the coming years; they also concern establishing the prospect of a happy life for this as well as future generations of our socialist community.

Lenin's teachings are an illuminated compass. They are a guide on how to approach the most important issue which the nations of the world face today: the struggle for the preservation of peace. It was Lenin who saw the enforcement of a new standard of relations in international life as a significant function and one of the basic pillars of ascending socialism. These new relations were to be based on the mutual cooperation and competition of states with different social systems. The basis for this policy is in the consistent adherence to the principles of sovereignty; equality; territorial inviolability of every state, large or small; noninterference in the affairs of other countries; the right of all nations to freely choose their own socioeconomic and political system; and dealing with controversial political problems through political means, by negotiations.

Lenin also pointed to the fact that successful application of the policy of peaceful coexistence creates favorable conditions for the implementation of the chief historic task of the people of the socialist community; the condition for the constructive work and creation of a new social system.

The application of these ideas has always formed a reliable basis governing the course of action taken by the socialist countries in the field of international politics. We recall these principles because the tasks of waging the struggle for the preservation of peace have once again come to the forefront in the present period with special urgency. The aggressive forces of the imperialist world at the turn of the seventies launched a dangerously hazzardous game, threatening to drag mankind into a nuclear war.

Under the pressure of the U.S. administration, these circles are striving, even to the detriment of their own nations to do away with the policy of relaxation and to do away with cooperation with countries with different social systems. They are striving to throw mankind back to a new round of the cold war and to escalate a feverish arms build-up. This orientation is creating a very complicated and dangerous situation in the world today.

In these conditions the Leninist call for the unification of all revolutionary progressive forces against imperialist policy, for democracy, socialism and peace has rung out with a special force. The resolutions and proposals adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress are of fundamental importance; they express resolute opposition to the endeavors of the most reactionary circles of the imperialist world, mobilize and point at ways of improving current international relations.

The 26th CPSU Congress resolutions demonstrate clearly the firm resolve of Lenin's party to do the utmost for the continuation of the policy of relaxation and for the preservation of peace, and they open up prospects for the resolution of the most burning issue of the contemporary period, the issue of saving mankind from the threat of a thermonuclear world war. The socialist countries are guided relentlessly in their policy by the Leninist principles of coexistence and competition between states with different social systems, principles that have been verified by the practice of the past decades.

The vitality and the determining historical perspective of these principles rest on the growing strength and authority of the countries of real socialism, the deepening world revolutionary process and the resolve of all peace-loving forces of the world to prevent the catastrophe of a war. We support fully the high-minded, realistic and at the same time consistent course of action that is being carried out in this complicated period by Lenin's country and by its leadership, headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. We in Czechoslovakia, too, back unequivocally the new, important initiatives and practical measures taken by the Soviet Union and announced by Comrade Brezhnev at the recent Soviet trade union congress as well as during his speech in Tashkent. [applause]

We identify ourselves fully with Comrade Brezhnev's views on a possible meeting with U.S. President Reagan put forward recently.

The moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear weapons in the European part of the Soviet Union carried out unilaterally by the Soviet Union, the intention to reduce further the number of medium-range missiles on its side, the resolve to exert maximal restraint in the areas of the further development of arms potential and other measures of the land of the soviets testify to the conscientious fulfillment of the peace program by the world of socialism.

The international stands of the first socialist country in the present complicated period, the policy of clear skies over the peaceful planet of the Earth is a policy that flows naturally from the essence of real socialism.

It is a consistent and responsible fulfillment of the legacy left by Vladimir Ilich Lenin. It is a policy to which we not only subscribe fully but which we also want at the same time help to carry through in the interest of the Czechoslovak people and the future development of human civilization. We firmly believe, and we exert all our efforts in this direction in the field of international relations, that this policy, expressing the vital interests of the whole of mankind, will lead to the triumph of the only correct and from the viewpoint of the future of mankind only possible alternative -- coexistence between socialist and capitalist states and the preservation of world peace.

Esteemed comrades! Through the consistent peace policy carried out by our country in close cooperation with other socialist states, we are striving to create the necessary international conditions for the contented life of the people of our homeland, for their constructive work in building an advanced socialist society. The long-term program of this construction was formulated by the 14th CPCZ Congress. That program was specified further at the 15th party congress, having taken into account conditions that prevailed in the period 1975-80.

It is a program of the all-round strengthening and improvement of socialist order and the securing of the further dynamic national economic development, carried out in the conditions of the scientific and technical revolution, a program for an all-round care for man, meeting his material and cultural needs, the development of socialist democracy, education, science and culture. It is a program for deepening friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union, and strengthening the international position of our country as a firm link of the socialist community.

This long-term general line was worked out a year ago by the 16th CPCZ Congress, having regard to the conditions of the first half of the eighties. Its conclusions respond to the resolving of demanding aims in considerably complicated conditions that have been created in international life and as the consequence of some new national economic factors. The resolutions of the 16th CPCZ Congress are aimed above all at raising substantially the performance of our national economy. The point is to implement more resolutely the strategic line aimed at increasing the efficiency of production and quality of all work, to adapt the economy more flexibly and rapidly than hitherto to the new, more demanding conditions in which we live and work, to concentrate our forces and means to reinforce the internal and external equilibrium of our national economy, to speed up its intensive development and to improve its structure, to expand the depth of our participation in international socialist economic integration, to raise substantially its export performance while reducing imports.

Implementation of the results of science and technology in everyday practice, in production above all, is becoming the key question. The advanced economy of our state and our social system provide advantageous prerequisites for this. For this reason it is very desirable to mobilize all forces to master this demanding task which is of key importance for constructing firm foundations for advanced socialism in our country. For this reason it is very necessary to raise the standards of management in all directions, to raise the demands on and responsibility of all workers, to observe state discipline and work discipline and at all levels to more effectively connect the initiative, selflessness and experience of our working people with the results of science, and to put emphasis on the political and professional standards of every worker.

Mastering these tasks undoubtedly places great demands on the work of our party, on the state bodies and social organisations, on the entire economic sphere. The sixth session of the CPCZ Central Committee, which dealt with the tasks of national committees after the 16th congress, emphasized again that -- in implementing the new attitudes in all spheres of society's life -- together and at all levels we must succeed in overcoming existing shortcomings, and in fulfilling consistently the tasks laid down by congress -- all this in a truly Leninist, principled and creative way.

The current tasks have a revolutionary and historical content and demand high working standards and discipline in overcoming the existing ways of thinking by the people, in overcoming routine conservatism and also perfunctory attitudes. Our party devotes concentrated attention to further improving the political system, to applying the principles of socialist democracy, and to the spheres of spiritual and cultural life. In the struggle for active sociopolitical stances of the peoples, for their thinking and frequently also for the necessary change of direction in their existing work habits and styles, the consistent implementation of the line of the 16th CPCZ Congress is a vital factor.

Vladimir Ilich Lenin saw a realistic and critically sober approach to the assessing of what has been achieved, the ability to overcome difficulties and hurdles, and not exaggerating the successes achieved as preconditions to further progress. Our working people, under the leadership of the CPCZ Central Committee, are determined to further enrich the positive results with their creative work, with a bold search for and consistent solving of the existing questions. The firm determination of our people to do everything, under the leadership of the CPCZ, for the fulfillment of the tasks of the 16th congress was recently expressed also by the 10th All-Trade Union Congress.

Comrades, Leninism, as a powerful tool for the transformation of the world and a guide for the revolutionary activity of the masses, has always been the target of unscrupulous attacks by the enemies of socialism. The disparagement of its international significance and denial of the general validity of its principal goals and its revolutionary methodology has always belonged to the armory of bourgeois propaganda and its reformist and revisionist (?followers). At the moment these elements are carrying out an extensive ideological campaign waged in this spirit against the countries of real socialism and at the same time they are attempting to exploit the temporary problems in Poland. They try to weaken the internationalist solidarity of the socialist countries with the people of fraternal Poland through open harassment and political and economic blackmail. The experiences from the crisis development in the Polish People's Republic have also shown again the results of a deviation from Leninism, the results of weakening of the Leninist principles of construction and the activity of the party, the entire political system and the socialist system.

We in Czechoslovakia have our own experiences in this respect from the crisis-ridden development in the second half of the sixties. The most fundamental experience is in the lesson that the party can fulfill its historical role only if its entire activity is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, if it is closely linkedwith the people and if it has a firm and determined leadership at its head. In the demanding period we are now experiencing in international relations and in solving the complex tasks of our socialist construction, another very important chapter in the development of the Leninist heritage is therefore at the forefront; it is in a principled ideological struggle against the attacks which the adversaries of real socialism have opened on a broad front. It is a struggle for the purity of Marxist-Leninist teaching, for deepening of the socialist awareness of the working people, a struggle for the intellect and the heart of the working man; it is a struggle for the further deepening of the unity of the socialist countries, for the development of a broad anti-imperialist and antiwar front of the progressive forces all over the world.

This year we shall commemorate the important 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the USSR -- two exceptionally important events of our century in which, through a creative revolutionary force, the significance of Leninism was demonstrated. The path covered since then by the land of the soviets and its people has fully confirmed the vital strength of Lenin's heritage. The vitality of Leninism is daily confirmed by undeniable successes achieved in the construction of socialism in the countries of the world socialist community.

Life alone brings out various kinds of testimony as to the falseness of the views denying the permanent and transforming role of Leninism. Such views, which are at variance with the experience of the working masses, only confuse the honest progressive forces in the world; they make their fight against imperialism and the danger of war more difficult and they are inevitably doomed to failure.

At the moment it is impossible to be a Marxist and a not be Leninist. Without Leninism there is not and cannot be Marxism. The correctness and international validity of Leninism has been confirmed also by our own Czechoslovak practice. From Lenin's life and work we draw the certainty that our course is the correct one, and that it will be successful. Lenin's heritage is sacred to us. Our party, having learned from its own experiences, will cherish the purity of Leninist ideas -- these words were said by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. In the successful construction of the advanced socialist society in our country, a process closely connected with the struggle for peace, disarmament and international detente, we see a worthwhile continuation of the work whose roots spring from Lenin's message for the present day.

Despite all the problems and difficulties which we are living through today, and which stem from the sharpened international situation and from the exacting and great tasks of the construction of advanced socialist society, we are looking forward to our future with optimism. We live in great times which demand a lot of strength, persistence and will (?and belief that socialism is invincible, that it is within the possibilities of the mankind). Loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, tested by its creative development and application and by selfless constructive work, will undoubtedly lead us to it.

We shall continue to loyally implement Lenin's bequest and we shall go forward to new successes in the construction of advanced socialism in our country. In the spirit of the words of Klement Gottwald, delivered at the Lenin soiree at the opening of the Lenin Museum in Prague, we shall draw ourselves even nearer to the strongest fortress of Leninism -- the USSR. [applause]

Long Live Leninism, the flag of the struggle for freedom, for peace among nations, for socialism! [applause] Long live the Leninist CPSU! [applause] Long live the CPCZ! [applause]

Bratislava Meeting

LD222314 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] The celebrations of the 112th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin culminated in Bratislava today with a gala meeting of the working people and youth of Bratislava and the West Slovak Region in the Concert Hall of the Slovak Philharmonic Orchestra. The meeting was attended by representatives of Slovak political and public life, Comrades Jozef Lenart, Peter Colotka, Viliam Salgovic and others.

Comrade Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, highlighted in his speech the life and work of this leader of genius of the world proletariat. All outstanding revolutionary events of the 20th century are linked with Lenin's name and his teaching. His life was dedicated to freeing the working class and all working people from exploitation and was bound up with the formation of a proletarian, revolutionary party and the laying of foundations for a new road to be followed by mankind, the road to socialism and communism. As at every Leninist anniversary, so today, too, it is essential to place special emphasis on the vitality and topicality of Leninism as an inexhaustible source of inspiration.

Comrade Hruskovic's speech at the gala meeting was followed by a cultural program.

CHNOUPEK CONCLUDES IRAQI VISIT; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

For Baghdad INA and Voice of the Masses reportage on the visit of Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek to Iraq, including talks with First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan, Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr Sa'dun Hammadi and Minister of Trade Hasan 'Ali and the text of the joint statement issued, see the Iraq section of the 20, 22, and 23 April Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

BOHUSLAV CHNOUPEK CONTINUES VISIT TO CYPRUS

Addresses Dinner

LD230916 Prague CTK in English 0815 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Nicosia, 23 Apr (CTK) -- Czechoslovakia has always firmly supported the Cypriot people in their struggle for independence and freedom and against foreign interference, visiting Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek said here Thursday.

Speaking at a dinner given in his honour by Cypriot Foreign Minister Nicos Rolandis, the Czechoslovak minister expressed the conviction that withdrawal of all foreign forces from the island and its demilitarization would contribute towards a solution of the Cyprus issue and improvement of the overall situation in the Mediterranean.

Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed that Czechoslovakia and Cyprus have established in the past few years relations of friendly, all-round and mutually advantageous cooperation, and have carried on a fruitful political dialogue which is an irreplaceable part of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

Cypriot Foreign Minister Nicos Rolandis pointed at the dinner to the long-standing and deep friendly relations between the two countries, and thanked for Czechoslovakia's support to the effort of the Republic of Cyprus to solve the Cyprus issue. He recalled that in 1974, when the present problems began, Czechoslovakia has one of the first countries to offer aid to the Cypriot people.

Meeting With Kyprianou

LD231044 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] President of the Republic of Cyprus Spyros Kiprianou received this morning Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, who has been on an official visit to Cyprus since yesterday.

The two representatives expressed their satisfaction with the state of bilateral relations and assessed the possibilities for their further development. They also exchanged views on the topical international issues and called for a just, peaceful solution of the Cyprus problem.

SRV DEFENSE MINISTER HOSTS DINNER FOR DZUR

LD230934 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] After a visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic, a Czechoslovak military delegation led by National Defense Minister Army General Martin Dzur has been since yesterday in the capital of the SRV. Our correspondent, Jaroslav Sturma, telephones from Hanoi:

A festive reception was given in honor of our military delegation yesterday evening by SRV Minister of National Defense Van Tien Dung after our delegation had inspected a military museum. In his toast Minister Van Tien Dung praised the struggle of the Czechoslovak people for national independence in which the key role was played in World War II by the generals of the military units concentrated in the USSR. At the same time he praised the successes of our country in all spheres achieved under the leadership of the communists. In his reply Comrade Martin Dzur voiced the greetings of our people to the Vietnamese army, which was able to drive back the imperialistic intervention with firmness and perfect strategy.

He said that this visit is further evidence of the deepening of the traditional friendship and cooperation between the two countries. During the evening, Martin Dzur expressed the conviction on behalf of Gustav Husak, president of the republic, that the conclusions of the recent Fifth Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party would be fulfilled in the construction of socialism and also in the defense against Chinese expansionism.

KAREL HORAK ARTICLE ATTACKS EUROCOMMUNISM

AU200923 Prague TRIBUNA No 15 in Czech of 14 Apr 82 pp 8, 9

[Karel Horak article: "Where Does Revisionism Lead?"]

[Excerpt] Why Bourgeoisie Applauds "Eurocommunism"

In recent decades, in connection with the role revisionism plays in the plans of anti-communist centers, the old bourgeoisie tactics have again come fully to the fore: lauding revisionists as important scientists and innovators, making all-round propaganda for them and presenting them as a great contribution to a scientific solution of the current problems.

For this reason the bourgeoise has enthusiastically received the emergence of so-called Eurocommunism. One is not surprised by the celebrative tirades which the bourgeois information media have been heaping on "Eurocommunism." In every complex situation, its representatives and ideologists are taking precisely those positions which suit the bourgeoise and support its attacks on the Soviet Union, Leninism and real socialism. The representatives of so-called Eurocommunism (which was only just beginning to form then) rejected the international assistance of the countries of the socialist community against counterrevolution in Czechoslovakia in 1968, sharply opposed the USSR aid to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, fully identified with "Solidarity's" position in Poland and took the positions of the most reactionary imperialist circles after the imposition of the state of emergency.

And not only international problems are involved. During its development, so-called Eurocommunism took anti-Leninist, revisionist and reformist positions on all fundamental issues of the struggle of the workers class for its liberation. This is attested to by the views proliferated by its representatives. According to them, the Soviet model of socialism is unacceptable to the communist parties in the capitalist countries, allegedly because in the capitalist countries it is necessary to strive for building "plurality" or "democratic" socialism, which would be totally different from all socialist systems realized in practice to date. According to the "Eurocommunists," in the current conditions the workers class can take over power exclusively in a parliamentary manner, and after its victory there is no need to smash the bourgeois state apparatus or liquidate the private ownership of the means of production; the ruling communist party -- should it be defeated in elections -- must resign and return power to the bourgeoisie....

The views spread, for example, by J. Ellenstein (but also by others, such as for example S. Carrillo), that "...Leninism is the product of specific historical Russian conditions at the beginning of this century, and therefore an advanced and sophisticated society such as the French one cannot accept the Bolshevik revolution and Soviet society as a model," or M. Azcarate, who asserts that in the capitalist countries the working people have more freedom than in the USSR, that "...the Soviet state is not a socialist state at all, but something that constitutes the worst features of capitalism and oppression," are extremely similar to those coming out of the propaganda kitchens of anticommunist centers.

It is again being proved in practice that a revision of the fundamental Marxist-Leninist approaches when assessing developments, when determining the strategy and tactics of the communist parties, leads these parties quite logically into positions which have nothing in common with the struggle for socialism and for the liberation of the workers class.

The reaction of the leadership of the so-called Eurocommunist parties to the imposition of the state of emergency in the Polish People's Republic fully confirmed this. The necessity of this step to save socialism in Poland, and to prevent civil war, is recognized even by many representatives of the bourgeoisie. However, for the PCI leadership this exclusively internal affair of the PZPR and the Polish Government, realized in accordnace with the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, has become a welcome opportunity for announcing its parting ways with Marxism-Leninism. The leadership of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE], too, proceeded in a similar manner.

The PCE leadership condemned the imposition of the state of emergency in Poland, and demanded that civic and trade union freedoms be restored and all sectors of society be given the opportunity to behave and express themselves absolutely freely. By this, like the PCE leadership, the PCI leadership took the same position as the U.S. Government, NATO and the other forces of world reaction. As in the course of the entire crisis, now also the leadership of these parties has manifested a nonclass approach to the assessment of the situation in Poland. In the name of some sort of abstract freedom and democracy, it defends counterrevolutionary forces.

The "Third" Road Is Parting Ways With Leninism

The PCI leadership (the leadership of the PCE did so earlier) made use of the situation in Poland to definitely put an end to its communist, Marxist-Leninist past. It declared that the driving force of the East European community, born of the Great October Socialist Revolution, is becoming exhausted; that this stage of socialist development is being concluded; and that in the West, new socialism must be developed and founded on principles of freedom and democracy. It stressed that the PCI has left the precepts formulated by Marx and Lenin and concentrates on seeking an original formulation of the road to socialism in the societies of the West, which requires quite a different solution than in the East European countries. And that "new road" to socialism is to be some sort of a "third road," which will overcome the social democratic experience as well as the experience of real socialism.

Effective words and formulations ... unfortunately far away from the class, Marxist-Leninist and internationalist approaches which are the characteristic features of the genuine communist solution of problems. Even though they are quite different, they remind one too much of the arguments of Bernstein and his followers from the turn of the century, that social democracy must embark upon a path different from the one shown by K. Marx and F. Engels; and even more of K. Kautsky's proclamation of the twenties about "pure democracy," the "dictatorial" character of socialism in Soviet Russia, about the path of the Great October Socialist Revolution not being suitable.

It was Bernstein and Kautsky (and with them and after them dozens of revisionists), who underscored democracy perceived in a nonclass manner and parliamentary struggle to be the only correct path to socialism. "Democracy is the only method with which one can create those higher forms of life which socialism entails for a cultured person," Kautsky wrote in the book "Communism and Terrorism." According to him "... Engels understood under the word communism something quite different than the Bolsheviks... Bolshevism defeated its socialist opponents by... degrading the socialist movement...." This renegade wrote more than 60 years ago.

And today again, in a different interpretation, we hear from those who are "opening a new road to socialism" that "the Soviet Union is not a communist country... that in the Soviet Union there is not an advanced socialist society..." (S. Carrillo), that in the West new socialism must be developed, for which it is necessary to search for some sort of a "third road" (E. Berlinguer).

It is no coincidence that also the well-known revisionist M. Djilas, in an interview with the paper LA REPUBLICA, expressed his full support for the position of the PCI leadership.

There is no need to go to any great lengths to prove that the theory of the "third road" to socialism is neither original nor new. The "third road" has been for decades in the ideological arsenal of social democracy (only in a bit different version). It is generally known where it ended. O. Sik, too, has been pushing the "third road" to socialism in his works, and even R. Garaudy arrived at the same conclusions. And, of course, not only they. They all, including E. Berlinguer, have agreed on one thing: that this imaginary "third road" to socialism should not be a communist road, opened by the Great October Socialist Revolution, a road embarked upon by the Soviet Union and the other countries of real socialism.

Where this road, this road of revision and rejection of Marxism-Leninism, leads to is shown by the resolution of the PCE Central Committee of this January. In five points it summarizes principles according to which the PCE is to proceed. The resolution affirms the pluralism of state power, and rejects the idea of a state of workers and farmers and of the dictatorship of the proletariat; it proclaims a long-term coexistence between common and private ownership of the means of production, and proclaims the establishment of the working people's self-management in enterprises. According to this document, the PCE no longer regards itself as the sole representative of the working people, does not lay claim to seizing power; it operates as a vanguard comprised of members who can freely debate.

In what does this Eurocommunist "program of the struggle for socialism" differ from the reformist programs and slogans? At first glance it is obvious that in almost nothing. All essential principles that ensure the qualitative transformation which is the socialist revolution are turned down. And the party downgrades itself from the role of a vanguard to "debating club."

History has conclusively and more than once proved that in the struggle between socialism and capitalism, in the struggle for building a socially just society, no "third" or other road exists. There are only two alternatives: socialism or capitalism. Everyone, no matter how beautiful the slogans he wields, fights on one or the other side of the barricade. He who relinquishes Marxism-Leninism, who rejects socialist revolution and the necessity to establish political power of the workers class and secure it politically and economically, inevitably changes to that side of the struggle which is at variance with the interests of the workers class and its historical mission -- to free oneself and the other working people from capitalist exploitation.

The cliche about the "third" road and new socialism and about searching for the original formulation are only to disguise the parting of ways with Marxism-Leninism. Like any type of revisionism, they objectively deprive the workers class of its revolutionary theory and the revolutionary program of the struggle, and lead it on the path of cooperation with the bourgeoisie. In these concepts socialism becomes only some sort of a nebulous, distant illusion. This is an objective fact, which has been affirmed in every stage of the development of the international workers movement. This cannot be disguised by any swearing of loyalty to Marxism or even the most beautiful socialist slogans.

ALL-STATE SEMINAR ON PARTY WORK CONCLUDES

AU131900 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Apr 82 pp 1, 2

["(TI)"-signed report: "Consistent Intensification of All Production -- the Inevitable Direction"]

[Excerpts] Prague, 9 Apr -- The all-state seminar of district committee secretaries for party work in the construction and other industries and of department heads of the Prague and Bratislava city committees and CPCZ regional committees ended this Friday in Prague.

The participants in the seminar -- papers were read there by CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members Vaclav Hula and Milos Jakes; CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Josef Haman; CSSR Deputy Premiers Svatopluk Potac, Ladislav Gerle and Rudolf Rohlicek; federal and national government ministers; and other representatives of government and party bodies -- have been discussing how to ensure the realization of the conclusion drawn by the 16th CPCZ Congress during the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

In their speeches the lecturers stressed that we are now in a period in which the influence of external economic relations on the Czechoslovak economy and the worsening international situation are being adversely manifested. Through ideological activities and economic sanctions, the militarist circles of the West are striving to weaken the cohesion of the countries of the socialist community. Not infrequently the already concluded trade commitments are being unilaterally abrogated; this is more and more strikingly reminiscent of cold-war attitudes which contradict the general demand for cooperation and peace in Europe. The consistent policy of the countries of socialism is the only guarantee of peaceful creative work in all countries of the world.

Under the complicated conditions of international relations, our national economy must adjust itself to the more difficult demands in its approaches to the necessary raw material, energy and material resources, and above all to their qualitatively higher valorization, so that the products of our processing industry can assert themselves under the relentless conditions of competition on the world market. The basic requirement for achieving the necessary results is the consistent orientation of our entire national economy. This demands a categorical parting of the ways with all the accompanying phenomena of extensive national economy development, and with the idea of creating gross production that has become obsolete.

CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Milos Jakes stressed that, on the road toward intensification, we are not succeeding in speedily introducing all its aspects into the practices of enterprises. We can also witness unhealthy cautious attitudes, a slow and inconsistent implementation of the cost-accounting [khozraschet] methods of economy, and various pseudo objective excuses with regard to superior bodies instead of an active creation of progressive norms and the corresponding remuneration for honest work. The quantity of good work performed is far from being decisive everywhere in determining the amount of remuneration paid. The party organizations must therefore make consistent use of their right of control and ward off the vestiges of beaten-track extensive methods in economy and the insistent demands for increasingly higher inputs, while the effectiveness and quality of production remain on the same level for years on end.

Obviously, it is possible to achieve successes on the path we have taken through even closer cooperation with the CEMA countries, through a more effective international division of labor, through cooperation and integration. CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Josef Haman dealt with a detailed analysis of party work in the fuel-energy complex, metallurgy, engineering,trade and a number of other sectors; he simultaneously stressed the need to continue deepening the party's leading role in all national economy sectors.

The seminar has contributed toward unifying the procedures in enforcing economic policy, particularly because it pointed out first, the positive examples of national economy intensification and second, the weak places and also the methods for eliminating the shortcomings.

OBZINA ADDRESSES IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

AU191345 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Apr 82 p 5

["(SP)" signed report: "About the Causes of Criminal Activities"]

[Text] Prague, 15 Apr -- The 2-day ideological conference of party and service functionaries of the federal and national ministries of interior, which was opened this Thursday in Prague on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the State Security Corps, is dealing with the scientific study of and research into the causes and conditions of criminal activities.

The deliberations are attended by a CPCZ Central Committee delegation, led by Jaromir Obzina, CPCZ Central Committee member and minister of interior. The guests to the conference include the representatives of the USSR's State Security Council and representative of the USSR's Ministry of Interior; and also Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the CSSR's National Front Central Committee; Zdenek Snitil, director of the CPCZ Central Committee's Institute of Marxism-Leninism; and other representatives of party and state bodies.

In the main paper Comrade Obzina dealt with the causes of criminal and other antisocial activities and with their economic and social-class aspects. He also acquainted the participants in the deliberations with the tasks in the theoretical and political sphere whose solution is connected with the further effective course in the fight against criminality.

SLOVAKIA'S 1982 ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE DISCUSSED

AU211234 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Apr 82 p 3

[First of two parts of an article by Eng Karol Martinka, deputy Slovak premier and chairman of the Slovak Planning Commission: "To More Resolutely and Effectively Pave the Way for Intensification"]

[Excerpts] In the first quarter of the year, industrial enterprises in the Slovak Socialist Republic fulfilled their schedule in production tasks 100.3 percent. All branches of industry fulfilled their tasks, with the exception of the enterprises of the timber-processing and construction materials industries, and heavy and general engineering. The building industry, despite its 103.4 percent fulfillment of the March tasks, fulfilled the volume of building work for the first quarter of the year as a whole only 97 percent. Their tasks for this period were fulfilled only by the engineering construction economic production unit, the road construction enterprises in all regions and the building enterprises of the Slovak Ministry of Agriculture and Food, the federal Ministry of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering, and the federal Ministry of Fuels and Power.

An in-depth look at these results will convince us that we have not learned a lesson from last year's development, especially from the harmful habit of making up for arrears at the end of the year. The regularity of production, the correct distribution of tasks to the individual quarters, is still being underestimated. In some instances this is even a manifestation of the speculation (right at the beginning of the year) that -- by shifting the main burden of production growth to the last months of the year -- one will eventually succeed, in November or December, in enforcing an adjustment of the plan, that means its reduction. Precisely in this area one can see the harmful use of last year's experiences when several economic production units in this way adjusted the plans of some of their enterprises.

In the first quarter of the year, 24.65 percent of the calendar year time fund (which is an important indicator for round-the-clock production facilities) was used up, as was 24.2 percent of the working days' time fund (which does not take into account the vacation period). However, industry fulfilled the annual tasks only 24.1 percent (compared with 24.5 percent last year), the building industry 18.5 percent (20.8 percent last year), loading by the railroad 22.4 percent (24 percent last year), and the CSAD's [Czechoslovak State Automobile Transportation] freight transportation 20.1 percent (22.2 percent last year). This means that a smaller proportion of the tasks has been carried out and the fulfillment of a larger proportion has been transferred to the following months.

The beginning of the year was admittedly affected by adverse climatic conditions, which some branches use as a general justification. However, this is not fully legitimate as the plan fulfillment was bad not only in January but also in February and even in March. Though March had one workday more than last year, industrial production was only 0.4 percent higher, and that despite a 101.9 percent fulfillment of the plan. This means that the break-down of the plan anticipated a 1.5 percent production decline.

Not everyone who fulfilled, or even greatly exceeded, the March plan thus actually achieved a good result. The building industry furnishes undeniable evidence of this. The enterprises of the Slovak Ministry of Construction fulfilled the March plan of basic building output by as much as 105.2 percent, despite the fact that the average daily production was 7.5 percent lower than last March and even though the annual plan envisages only a 3.2 percent reduction in the volume of building work. From this follows the unambiguous conclusion that the improvement in March not only did not eliminate the arrears from the first 2 months of the year but that even the attained level is not yet commensurate with the tasks for the whole year.

Notwithstanding the fact that the tasks scheduled for the first quarter of the year were fulfilled in most branches and in industry as a whole, one can speak about a successful fulfillment of production tasks only in the enterprises of nonferrous metallurgy, heavy engineering, and the electrotechnical and light industries. The production volume in all the other branches is, in fact -- to a greater or lesser extent -- lagging behind the planned tasks. When we take, moreover, a look at the specific fulfillment of tasks with respect to individual products and ranges of products, we will see clearly the original cause of the severe and so harshly and persistently criticized shortcomings in supplier-consignee relations.

The causes of the lags in the fulfillment of tasks are surely very diverse and differ from case to case. Nevertheless, they can be summed up in some basic shortcomings. It is, for example, the insufficient training of employees (as regards both their number and the quality of the training) designated for production in new facilities. Furthermore, it is the failure to achieve the planned start-up of the facilities and their planned parameters (this is true particularly of the timber-processing and pulp industry). The attention paid to the condition of the production installations is also insufficient and of poor quality; technological discipline and safety measures are being violated. There is a great number of breakdowns and accidents (especially in the chemical, timber and pulp industries). The adaption of the structure and range of products to the requirements of the domestic and foreign markets is not flexible, and the process of innovation and improving their quality is not intensive enough. This shortcoming continues to be a general phenomenon in most industrial branches.

The insufficient fulfillment of production tasks in the first quarter of the year, together with the problems encountered by our foreign trade enterprises on foreign markets, is also reflected in exports and their effectiveness.

In the first 2 months of this year we succeeded neither in improving the effectiveness of exports nor in achieving an adequate volume of exports. The part of the planned annual exports was fulfilled only 71 percent -- 73.8 percent with respect to socialist countries and only 67 percent with respect to capitalist countries. Such a beginning of the fulfillment of this important task must alarm all interested economic bodies. After all, while in the first 2 months industry fulfilled 15.3 percent of the annual production task, it fulfilled less than 12 percent of its export task. This development will severely affect our import possibilities. We know, after all, that the use of foreign credits for effecting imports is no longer possible. This situation is complicated even more by the fact that we are not succeeding in fulfilling the planned effectiveness of exports and that the comparative price indicator for both areas dropped below last year's level.

We all must realize that the past practice when the lack of effectiveness of exports was made up for by increasing their volume can no longer be repeated and that, therefore, the only way is to carry out operative changes in the structure and to raise the quality of the exported product. This means to apply more broadly the skills and creative capabilities of our technicians and workers, to more effectively use the results of scientific and technical development, and to reduce the consumption of energy and raw and other materials.

TISCH OPENS 10TH FDGB CONGRESS IN EAST BERLIN

DW2212O3 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 0800 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Opening speech by Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the FDGB Central Executive Board, at 10th FDGB Congress in the Palace of the Republic in East Berlin -- live]

[Text] Dear colleagues, dear friends and comrades, esteemed guests: The 10th FDGB Congress is opened. [applause] On behalf of the Central Executive Board, I convey our cordial welcome to all delegates who have gathered here in keeping with their mandate. At the same time our greetings go to the many guests from the GDR and from foreign countries who have come to attend our congress. [applause]

Dear colleagues, let us first honor the outstanding trade union functionaries and militant comrades who have died since the Ninth FDGB Congress. Among others we mourn Greta Groh-kummerloew, Fritz Rettmann, Erich Seifert, Paul Walter and Sepp Wenig. Since 1977 the international trade union movement has lost such outstanding functionaries and fighters for the interests of the workers class as [names indistinct]. We will always honorably commemorate the dead; they will not be forgotten. You have risen from your seats, I thank you.

Dear colleagues, I am sure that I also express your feelings when I say that we are filled with great joy to cordially welcome to our 10th FDGB Congress our friend and Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. [prolonged applause, cheers] We cordially welcome Willi Stoph, member of the Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. [prolonged applause] It is with great joy, dear colleagues, that we also welcome the members and candidate members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, Comrades Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Werner Felfe, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Erich Mueckenberger, Konrad Naumann, Alfred Neumann, Horst Sindermann, Werner Jarowinsky, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz, Ingeburg Lange, Margarete Mueller, Guenter Schabowski, Gerhard Schuerer and Werner Walde. [applause]

We say a cordial welcome to the members of the Central Committee of our party, the members of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers, as well as to the representatives of the Presidium of the GDR People's Chamber who are present here. [applause]

We extend our welcome to Prof Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the GDR National Front. [applause] We welcome the chairmen of the parties of the democratic bloc: Gerald Goetting, chairman of the CDU; Dr Manfred Gerlach, chairman of the LDPD [Liberal Democratic Party of Germany] Central Executive Board; Ernst Goldenbaum, chairman of the DBD [Democratic Peasants' Party of Germany] Execucive Board; and Wolfgang Roesser, member of the Executive Board and secretary of the main committee of the NDP. [applause]

At the same time we welcome all representatives of the social organizations of our country present here. We cordially welcome the delegations of 66 trade union organizations and 4 international and regional trade union associations participating in this congress, [applause] among them the delegation of the WFTU headed by its secretary general, colleague Ibrahim Zakariyah. [applause]

It is with great joy that we welcome in the 65th year of Red October the delegation of the Central Council of the Soviet Trade Unions headed by its chairman, Stephan Alekseyevich Shalayev. [prolonged applause] We receive among us with the same cordial feelings Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the CSSR Central Council of the Revolutionary Trade Unions [applause]; Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the National Council of the Hungarian Trade Unions; [applause] Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions [applause]; as well as Eugneisz (Milnicki), of the All-Polish Commission for the Cooperation of the Branch Unions of the People's Republic of Poland. [applause]

We welcome just as cordially the delegations of all trade union organizations of the fraternal socialist countries represented at our coungress by secretaries and other leading officials. [applause] Our greetings go to the representatives of the regional trade union organizations as well as to all representatives of the trade unions from Europe, Africa, Asia and Latin America. [applause]

Dear delegates, may the days of the 10th FDGB Congress become days of successful work for the cause of socialism and peace. [applause]

Honecker's Address

DW221403 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Speech by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, at the 10th FDGB Congress in the Palace of the Republic of East Berlin on 22 April -- recorded]

[Text] Dear colleagues, dear comrades and friends: On behalf of the SED Central Committee I convey to you, the delegates of the 10th FDGB Congress, the most cordial and fraternal militant greetings. [applause] Your congress is a significant forum of the workers, white collar workers and members of the intelligentsia in our country. You can sense here the vibrant pulse of life and the manifold activities of your great class organization in all spheres of society for the implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress.

We are profoundly impressed by the creative spirit of your deliberations, by your awareness of political responsibility and by the initiative with which you are working to solve the tasks of the eighties -- tasks which are not easy. To this end the constructive ideas and valuable experiences presented at your congress wield special weight. We are fully justified in saying that the trade unions hold a firm place in our socialist society and outstandingly fill this place. [applause]

During more than three decades, the GDR has accomplished a great deal. As a result of the socialist revolution and the organization of the developed socialist society, the life of the people has changed, fundamentally changed, for the better. This was possible because the SED, as the party of the workers' class and the working people, in each phase of the GDR's development successfully fulfilled its leading role. [applause]

We can justly say that the successes in the building of socialism in our country were attainable only through the active cooperation of the FDGB. Everyone can see for himself today that the worker-peasant power constitutes the precondition for the new society -- a society without exploitation and oppression, a society in which the well-being of the people is the supreme law. Decades of experience proves that what opens itself to the trade unions in such a society is a broad field for the representation of the economic, social and cultural interests of the working people. Never before in the history of the German workers movement, never before in the history of our people have the trade unions held as respected a position as they do today here in the GDR. [applause, cheers]

The progress report on the results of trade union work since the Ninth FDGB Congress delivered by the FDGB Chairman Comrade Harry Tisch, as well as the discussion on the report marked by a familiarity with the subjects involved, clearly demonstrate the active share of your organization in the organization of the developed socialist society. We are gratified to note that the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, especially the decision on the further implementation of the main task with its unity of economic and social policies, meet with your full and energetic support. Thus you are promoting the personal engagement of the working people for social concerns and you are contributing to the mobilization of the creative forces of all the people.

The stable and dynamic development of the GDR's natinal economy and the great social achievements of our country constitute a unique confirmation of the fact that socialism alone can solve the vital questions in the interests of the people. [applause]

From the rostrum of the 10th congress I would like to express the most cordial thanks of the SED Central Committee to the more than 9 million FDGB members and more than 2 million functionar' s for their achievements and their great work full of initiative. [applause, cheers]

Dear colleagues, peaceful work for the benefit of the people in socialism, an ensured peace for all mankind and anti-imperialist solidarity with the people struggling for their freedom -- these are our most important aims. This dominates the decisions of the 10th party congress in the domestic and foreign policy fields. To this end we fight shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, as well as with everyone in the world who shares this aim. [applause] We do this because of our basic approach to the vital issues of the people. This results from the noble aims to which we have devoted our lives in loyalty to the ideals of Marx, Engels and Lenin. In this sense the German and international revolutionary workers movement have from the very beginning always paid due attention to all problems of importance for the future of the working people.

A few people in our country experienced World War I and World War II. Many people experienced World War II with all its terror and disgracefulness. The experience they had and the disaster of wars -- all this should be spared the current and future generations. Dear colleagues, we owe this to our children and grandchildren. [applause]

World war III, as it is being prepared by the Pentagon and the other NATO staffs, must not take place. To this end our party, our government and our trade unions are fighting; also working to this end are our people who agreed in the 14 July 1981 elections to a government program which says in first place that nothing is more important in this world than safeguarding peace. [applause]

The possibility of meeting this historic task is now greater than ever, despite the furious attacks of the warmongers. Despite their ideological and material preparation for a new world war with the slogan of rearming first, rearm so as to disarm later, the fact cannot be denied that since the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution 65 years ago, great changes have taken place to the disadvantage of imperialism. The consequences of these changes for safeguarding world peace and social progress are more obvious today than ever. The strengthening of socialism and the growth of its international authority have stepped up the march of the people to their national and social liberation. The anti-imperialist struggle, which enjoys our fullest solidarity, has achieved unheard of volume and strength. It is being waged today from much better positions.

The peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America have entered the world stage as sovereign and independent states in an impressive way. The world can be ruled today not against them, but only together with them and we are happy to be a part of them and to be true friends and militant comrades on whom they can always rely. [applause]

It is a grave error by the cold war strategists to believe they can change anything in the international balance of power through their great armament policy as part of their striving for military superiority. It is indispensable to act against their dangerous scheming and to pave the way for a policy of cooperation among states with different social systems so as to block the way for every adventurism with all its catastrophic consequences for mankind.

Of decisive importance in this connection is the further growth of social development in the socialist countries as well as the further strengthening of their attractiveness. If you look at today's world, it becomes increasingly evident that socialism is opening new horizons for mankind. The vital strangth of socialism and its deeply humanist character in particular are clearly evident in view of the critical developments in capitalist states.

As we know, mass unemployment there has been part of the people's daily routine for a long time. Almost 30 million working people must live from unemployment benefits -- about 10 million of these in the United States alone. According to statements by Western institutes, no end to unemployment is in sight. They say that they assume that unemployment will unfortunately increase in the coming years. This demonstrates the inability of the capitalist system to solve the people's vital problems in their interests.

The fight for peace today is a decisive fight for disarmament, and it is not just a matter of survival but of living a better life. This becomes particularly evident in our time when enormous amounts are supposed to be set free in the Western world for rearmament through the high interest rate policy. Just imagine, while 500 million people in the world are threatened with starvation and while 20-40 million people starve to death annually -- including 17 million children -- the United States alone plans to spend $1.5 billion in the next 5 years for increased armament -- and this does not include the enormous armament expenditures of the other NATO countries. When you look at this it becomes clear why millions of people in Western countries are active against an armament policy which will bring less security to the people and which is already bringing them great misery. In the United States alone the number of those living below the poverty level is estimated at 20 million.

Dear colleagues, no matter how you view the matter since World War II the international situation has never been as serious as it is now. It is thus all the more necessary to do everything to strengthen the unity of the peace forces and to remove the danger of a nuclear world war. This danger originates in current U.S. policy, as even noted U.S. personalities say. These personalities, such as Paul Warnke, head of the U.S. committee for national security and expert on the SALT talks with the Soviet Union, have stated publicly that the nuclear concept of the present U.S. Government constitute a recipe for catastrophe. As we learned from our media, Sen Edward Kennedy, four former U.S. secretaries of state, and a large group of senators and congressmen have expressed themselves along similar lines. Even former U.S. Defense Secretary McNamara recently indicated that a continuation of NATO's current policy would increase the threat of nuclear war and that this constituted the greatest threat to the future of the United States and all other countries.

In view of this, in our view it is rather strange that some leading representatives of the West continue to cling to the untenable position that the causes of the current arms race are to be found in the East as well as in the West. This is apparently supposed to prop up the cracked pillars on which the December 1979 Brussels missile decision is based. Any policy which calcualtes the possibility of nuclear catastrophe is anything but a security policy. To recognize this simple truth and to act accordingly is, in our view, the command of the hour. [applause]

As far as the GDR is concerned it unswervingly pursues -- and I want to emphasize this here again -- the active and constructive peace course decided on by the 10th SED Congress. Together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries we are striving to contribute with our coordinated foreign policy course to progress on the road toward arms reductions and disarmament according to the principle of equality and equal security. As is known, the latest proposals in the field of disarmament made by our friend and comrade, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions, are of truly historic significance. I may be allowed to say here that we fully agree with them. [applause]

In our view these proposals are further proof of the consistent desire for peace by the Soviet Union and of the real possibility of solving difficult and urgent problems of disarmament if good will prevails on both sides. It is from this position that the USSR views the interests of securing peace at the Geneva negotiations, from which the people expect positive results and the required contribution by the United States.

We would appreciate it very much if the President of the United States, Ronald Reagan, would agree to the proposal by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for a meeting in the fall of this year. In advocating such a meeting, we are guided by the tested principle that a broad international exchange and lively political contacts between statesmen of countries with different social systems are particularly valuable and necessary in the current complicated situation. What is important now, at a time when nothing is more important to us than securing peace, is to utilize any possibility to this end. As is known, this was the purpose of my visits to Austria, Japan and Mexico. This also determines, as you all know, our policy toward the FRG. It was in this light that my meeting with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at Lake Webellin and in Guestrow took place. The signs set at the time are in our view still fully valid today. Many letters received from the GDR, the FRG, West Berlin and from all over the world indicated that the further normalization of relations between the GDR and the FRG is not only welcomed but also brings its favorable influence to bear on the solution of mankind's most important tasks -- the securing of peace. [applause, cheers] In this I think, above all, of those issues that serve to prevent a nuclear war: the non-stationing of new types of nuclear and chemical weapons in Europe; the earliest resumption of Soviet-American negotiations on the limitation of strategic arms; the freezing of atomic rearmament; the enforcing of a moratorium on medium-range weapons up to the creation of a Europe free of nuclear weapons. And a positive reaction by the FRG to these questions would be a great gain, a great gain for peace, mankind, for the people of the FRG and of the GDR. [strong applause, cheers]

Dear colleagues, it is self-evident for us that not everything can be solved from one day to the other. Many things remain to be done in the international arena so as to remove confrontation and to open up new fields in cooperation. What matters in this is that everything useful achieved in the process of detente is being preserved. And the course of your congress makes it plain as to what degree the working people of the GDR are united with party and Government of the GDR in the struggle for peace. [applause]

Dear colleagues, each five-year period clearly shows that more and more importance is attributed to the trade unions in the further shaping of the evolved socialist society. In manifold ways and to a large degree they work for the strengthening of our state and for improving the life of the people. The situation is like this, above all, because the FDGB is directing the initiatives of the millions of its members in the first place and primarily to what is most important: diligent creative work; performance growth; and higher effectiveness of the national economy. As is known, social security and safety in our country and the further enhancing of the material and cultural living standards depend on progress in this field. This was valid before and is even more valid today.

As is known, our republic has risen from the ruins of World War II. More than 3 decades ago, when we started to transform the existing production means into people's property, the exploiters, who in large numbers had already fled to the Western zones, predicted that we would not be in a position to do without them and would not be able to set up a modern economy without them. Well, just the opposite has happened. GDR has become a stable state with a national economy that develops dynamically. Our working people can take pride in the fact that our GDR has advanced from the ruins of World War II into the ranks of the ten strongest industrial nations of the world. [applause]

The worker class and its allies have long proven their ability to not only build but also manage a modern national economy. In this respect, too, the trade unions proved their worth as schools of socialism. And we can say with full justification that the successes of our planned economy have been possible only through the strength of the trade unions, through their creative cooperation. [applause]

And, dear colleagues, what could prove this more convincingly than the history of socialist competition? It helped solve the economic tasks of the building of socialism through the initiative of the masses. At the same time the worker class itself constantly gained new experience in the management and planning of modern socialist production. Rich fruit emerged from the close combination of the economic policy of our party with the activities of the working people.

In 1981 industrial goods production of our national economy came to M414.5 billion. Within about 5 weeks last year as much was produced as was in the whole of 1950. The capital equipment of the national economy -- this decisive component of national wealth -- increased from M269 billion to M747 billion from 1950 to 1981. Completely new types of production have grown. Let us just think of the manufacture of highly refined metallurgical and chemical products or the manufacture of machines with a largely electronic control. A future-determining production branch emerged in the microelectronics sector. By now 35 percent of all equipment of the centrally administered industry is not older than 5 years.

This people's property is being constantly better used. While in 1960 it was necessary to expend 160 work hours per working man in the production sphere to produce M1 thousand of national income, this input in 1970 was a mere 100, and in 1981 just 58 hours. At the same time the material and energy economy was improved in such a way that the production growth at this time is attained without the overall consumption of raw materials, energy and material increasing. You rightly put into the center of your discussion the question of how the economic potential of the GDR can be even more rapidly increased and how the cost/product ration can be fundamentally improved. How we manage to achieve this is highly important for the future of our people. Insuring its remarkable standard of living, further enhancing it gradually and further organizing and protecting our socialist society -- all this remains inseparably linked with the dynamic growth and a high performance level in science and production.

Surely it is not easy to continue the unity of economic and social policies under the considerably more complicated conditions of the eighties in such a consistent way as decided by the 10th SED Congress.

What it means that we implement our great housing construction program, that we stick to stable prices for goods of fundamental needs, rents, and services, that we further enhance the education sector and the health care, probably will become crystal clear to everybody once he visualizes the regions social dismantling which does not spare the working people even in a single capitalist industrial country.

Our results on this course, unequivocally prove the advantages of socialism, and we have every reason to muster our whole strength for the further organization of the socialist society in the GDR. [applause, cheers]

Dear colleagues, it is convincing proof of the strength of the GDR's trade unions that socialist competition since the 10th party congress has further gained in broadness and economic effectiveness. Its slogan quite precisely expresses its objective: What matters is a high performance growth rate through an increase in labor productivity, effectiveness and quality -- everything for the well-being of the people and for peace.

Hence, economic growth must still be supported much more by the utilization of modern science and technology, by socialist rationalization, by a high quality standard of the products and by far-reaching improvements in material and energy economy. The competition programs of the combines and plants reflect the profound understanding for the new conditions of our work, and this again to a high degree testifies to trade union activity. The letter sent to me by the directors general and party organizers of the central committee of 223 combines on the occasion of the Leipzig seminar was mentioned here earlier. This does in fact involve a valuable document whose content to a constantly greater measure forms the basis for waging socialist competition in keeping with our economic strategy for the eighties.

These objectives fully live up to the present conditions. Reduced to a common denominator, the nine commitments provide the answers to the most important questions concerning the strengthening of our socialist state through concrete deeds. They reflect a firm class position and show that the strength for successfully solving the new tasks of our national economy is there. Exceeding the targets of the economic plan for industrial-goods production and construction by at least 2 days' output spells more products for the people, for the development of the national economy and our exports.

It is especially in the intensified international situation that the controversy with imperialism requires such significant activities which will benefit our economic potential. As you know, no extra allocations of material and energy are demanded for the above-plan production. The commitment in this respect, too, can be cited as an example of how the economic strategy of our party must be implemented. After all, what matters in our entire national economy is to make possible a continuous growth of production by decisively reducing the specific consumption of raw materials, materials and energy. It is generally known that it will be possible to make do with absolutely smaller quantities in important fields. This also provides an inkling of the eight of the commitment to return to the state allocations worth about M1 billion and to reduce the basic material costs by about M500 million beyond the plan targets. As events show, the best headway is attained wherever the advantages of our socialist planned economy, the initiative of the working people and scientific-technical progress are prudently interconnected. Important preconditions to this end have been created in our republic. The material-technical bases of production, you know, have been considerably increased. But what we enhanced most was the qualification of the working people, and we made large investments for that purpose. During the period from 1971 to 1981 alone the proportion of workers and white collar workers having full vocational training in industry increased from 59 to 79 percent. Since 1960 the number of technical school graduates in this field approximately quintupled and that of the graduates from institutes of higher learning even increased about 10 times, this number having increased most rapidly in the future-determining fields of scientific-technical development.

It is obvious that it is the first obligation of every manager to put this rich potential to full effect. Wherever this is done purposefully the results sometimes surpass the expectations. Let us take just one example: At present as many as 15,000 robots are used in our national economy. Many people would have thought this hardly possible when we posed the task a year ago to use 45,000 of these modern technological installations by 1985.

Dear colleagues, already during the first 2 days of your congress it was often heard how ingeniously and purposefully trade union members cope with steep tasks in the increase of labor productivity. They exploit all chances of socialist rationalization and at the same time guarantee essential rights of the workers. This applies to the thorough and early information about changes envisaged, help in the improvement of qualifications for greater requirements and the conscientious consideration of every proposal coming from a worker. Only where workers, scientists and technicians are fully engaged and make a project their own cause can the options of this project be fully exploited. After all, the intention is that along with the enhancement of work effectiveness there is improvement of conditions under which that enhancement is performed.

Both are important to us. What matters is to repress hard physical strain, conditions detrimental to health, but also monotonous chores more and more to the advantage of an interesting work which will satisfy and stimulate the working man. What has been said clearly, especially during the discussion, was that good trade union members will never disregard the fact that every new demand in production first and foremost is a demand on man. It is particularly from this angle that their influence on socialist managerial work increases. The more ambitious the goals, the more important it is that constantly more workers, engineers, scientists feel responsible for their solution and muster their whole personal engagement for them.

Trade union work must contribute over and over again toward increasing the effectiveness and quality of social work, the profitability of plants and combines. This is to the benefit of the society as well as every individual. Months are before us which will be filled with creative work everywhere. They will bring many new things resulting from the conditions of the world markets for our production through the exploitation of science and technology. Good work will pay also in future, that is our firm principle.

Our plans for the forming of working and living conditions demonstrate this rather impressingly. In this 5-year plan 940,000 new apartments will be built or modernized. If you add what has been created in the decade before, it would amount to about 2.4 million apartments which have been made available to the citizens in 15 years. This involves the living conditions of about 7 million working people. The trade unions have our full support if they work on it that more workers, families with children and young married couples will move into these apartments.

At the same time we are setting ourselves the task of speeding up repair and renovation work in the existing apartments to solve the apartment problem as a social problem. The net income of the people and of retail trade is supposed to increase 20 percent in 1985 compared with 1980, as you know. The social funds with which the great social achievements of our state are being financed will increase even faster. From these means some M18.8 billion will flow in 1982 into health and social organizations as well as into social insurance. Some M21.2 billion will be sued to support stable prices for basic commodities and wages for services for the people. These material means are characterized by the fact that they are of greatest use for man. And as we know, the trade unions have an important say in this matter: in the brigade, the plant, our entire socialist society.

Comrade Harry Tisch has thoroughly explained this significant side of FDGB activities. In no capitalist country is a trade union able to decide to such an extent on the solution of social problems.

Dear comrades, trade union work is a wide field of unpaid social work. Its influence is reflected clearly by the economic target figures of a collective, but not merely by that. Frank discussions about all problems, the right understanding of their own responsibility, the constructive way of handling new problems, all this demonstrates trade union activity. It has an effect on relations between the colleagues and on the entire political and spiritual climate.

You can rightly say that the quality of trade union work is contributing much to going happily to one's plant. Let us not forget one thing: The group of trade unions is greatly involved in introducing new generations of working people to socialist production. Together with the FDJ it can do its share in passing important experience on and in expressing the expectations of the collective. The young worker will then feel from the very first day that he is being needed and that he is expected to show quality, discipline and responsibility.

Particularly the activity of trade union shop stewards calls for much time and effort. The influence they exert on socialist life, which is concentrated on good work, is great; it is greater than it sometimes seems at a first glance. The shop stewards rightly enjoy great social respect. They are particularly close to their comrades in daily life, and they are often the first to hear about their problems and sorrows. How they deal with it, what they say to it, how they act, whether they set a convincing exmaple themselves -- all this has its effect.

Dear colleagues, dear comrades and friends: The 10th SED Congress has highly esteemed the work of the trade unions, stressing that they have turned out more and more to be loyal fighting companions of our party.

It is known that their rights and duties have been guaranteed in the Constitution of our republic and firmly anchored in the labor law book which has been adopted by the highest representation of the people upon the initiative of the trade unions. We are firmly convinced that the trade unions will again stand in the first rank of the fight for peace and socialism in the further successful implementation of the decisions of our 10th party congress. [applause]

Dear colleagues, I take great pleasure in awarding the FDGB -- on the decision of the SED Central Committee, the GDR Council of State and Council of Ministers -- with the order Great Star of Friendship between Peoples for its outstanding merits in strengthening our socialist fatherland, for its persistent action for the ideals of proletarian internationalism and socialist patriotism, for its solidarity with all people of the world fighting for peace, democracy and social progress, and understanding between the people. I congratulate you most cordially! [lasting applause]

Honecker Receives Award

LD222340 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1057 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Berlin, 22 Apr (ADN) -- The FDGB's highest award, the medal of honor "for outstanding service in trade union work in the GDR," was awarded to Erich Honecker on Thursday during the proceedings of the 10th FDGB Congress. Erich Honecker received the medal at the decision of the FDGB National Executive Presidium and is the first to receive this award.

"We pay tribute in this way to the important work which Comrade Erich Honecker has done as the head of our revolutionary party in advancing the cause of the working class in inseparable conjunction with the party and people and promoting the role of the trade unions in all sectors of life in our socialist society," Harry Tisch said, presenting the medal.

Honecker, Tisch Receive Leaders

LD222242 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1451 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Berlin, 22 Apr (ADN) -- There was a warm meeting today between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Council, and delegation leaders of fraternal organizations from socialist countries who are in Berlin for the 10th FDGB Congress. The secretary general of the WFTU Ibrahim Zakariyah, also took part.

During the friendly and open talk there was a lively discussion on the role of trade unions in socialism. Those taking part were: Stepan Shalayev, chairman of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions; Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Central Council of the Czechoslovak Revolutionary Trade Union Movement; Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the Hungarian Trade Union Council; Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions; and Eugeniusz Mielnicki, deputy chairman of the Polish Coordinating Commission for Cooperation Between Branch Unions.

Central Committee Greetings

AU221821 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Today, Wednesday, the 10th FDGB Congress will open in Berlin. The SED Central Committee has sent a greetings message signed by its general secretary, Erich Honecker, to the congress. It reads as follows:

The SED Central Committee conveys the most cordial militant greetings to you, delegates and guests of the 10th FDGB Congress.

The 10th Congress of the FDGB, the largest class organization of the workers class, is an outstanding event in the social life of the GDR. On the basis of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, the trade unions are making an important contribution toward further shaping the developed socialist society in the GDR and toward securing peace. Their members, the workers, employees and members of the intelligentsia, are scoring great achievements in all fields every day to further strengthen our socialist worker-peasant power. They successfully use all their strength to achieve decisively higher labor productivity and effectiveness and to implement the main task in its unity of economic and social policy.

The SED Central Committee most cordially thanks all FDGB members and functionaries for their untiring great activity in the interest of the workers class and all working people, for the benefit of the people of our socialist GDR.

The FDGB is proving to be an important social force in solving our material, cultural and social tasks. All this is expressed above all in the socialist competition under the slogan "High Performance Growth By Increasing Labor Productivity, Effectivity and Quality -- everything for the Benefit of the People and Peace!" which is being organized and led by the FDGB. In this connection the trade unions are directing the initiative of the working people toward implementing the economic strategy of our party for the eighties.

It is characteristic of the socialist life in our country that the trade unions take an active part in the leadership and planning of social development with a high degree of political responsibility and expert knowledge. Wherever workers' interests are involved -- in the enterprises, combines, in the kreise, and bezirke in the entire republic -- no decision is made without the agreement of the trade unions.

In agreement with the comprehensive rights which they are guaranteed under the GDR Constitution and the labor laws, the trade unions pay great attention to the continuous improvement of the working and living conditions of the people. They are successfully using the wide field of activity which is opening up to them in satisfying the growing needs of the working people for a high level of intellectual-cultural life, a satisfying time for leisure and recreation.

In the spirit of Lenin our trade unions work as schools of socialism. We praise their outstanding role in spreading Marxism-Leninism among millions of nonparty members. They rightly promote the traditional movement "to work, learn and live in a socialist manner" in all combines and enterprises. The "schools of socialist labor" have also stood their test. With all that the trade unions contribute to strengthening the class position of the workers class, socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, anti-imperialist solidarity with the suppressed peoples struggling for their freedom characterize their thoughts and actions.

The GDR trade unions base their entire work on the assumption that the strengthening of our socialist home country always includes the deepening of the fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community.

We note with great satisfaction that the FDGB fully supports the far-reaching decisions and new proposals which Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, proclaimed at the 17th congress of the Soviet trade unions.

The fact that the most aggressive circles of NATO, above all the United States, aggravate the international situation by their course of confrontation causes concern among the trade unionists and all citizens of our country. In view of this imperialist threat, the FDGB members are making their most effective contribution to securing peace by supporting with all their strength the consolidation of socialism in the GDR.

In fraternal solidarity with the trade unions of all continents, our trade unions struggle for peace, disarmament and international cooperation. Thus they have achieved great respect.

The close relationship of confidence between the SED and the FDGB has always proved itself in the decades of joint struggle. Also in the future, we are firmly convinced, the FDGB will successfully bear its responsibility as a school of socialism and a motor of the socialist competition, as a representative of the interests of the workers, employees and members of the intelligentsia on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist ideology. It can rely in this on the active support of our party at all times.

The SED Central Committee expresses its conviction that the decisions of the 10th FDGB Congress will lead to new initiatives from all trade union members in our country for further implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress.

TWO FRG CITIZENS DETAINED FOR 'ESPIONAGE'

AU221625 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- GDR security organs caught FRG citizens Heinz and Lore J. redhanded and detained them for systematic espionage activity against the GDR over many years. The agents carried out their subversive actions against the GDR on behalf of a leading secret service of NATO. Comprehensive evidence was secured. Preliminary proceedings were instituted and an arrest warrant was issued.

Other Violators Detained

AU211409 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin, (ADN) -- On 17 April 1982 two men from the FRG violated the GDR state border at the Schwandheide GDR border crossing station. They were detained. The border violators did not have any identification papers with them. According to their own statements, they are FRG citizens Ralf Badermann and Hans-Joachim Fuss. The identity of the men and the details of the border violation are being examined by the responsible GDR authorities.

PARTY DELEGATIONS ATTENDING NDP CONGRESS

LD220906 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0807 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Leipzig, 22 Apr (ADN) The 12th NDP Congress began its 3 days of consultations in Leipzig on Thursday. The more than 1,000 delegates and guest delegates cordially welcomed a delegation of the SED Central Committee, led by Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Prof Dr Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the GDR National Front; Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Ernst Goldenbaum, chairmen of the Democratic Peasant's Party; Gerald Goetting, chairman of the CDU; Dr Manfred Gerlach, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party; and other figures from the parties and mass organizations united in the National Front.

The delegates conveyed at the start of their talks greetings to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. The policy of the 10th SED Congress, its norms, based on effectively securing peace and the well-being of the entire people, are also the policy of the NDP "which we adopted in honorable fulfillment of our duty to the alliance," the greetings state.

REPORTAGE ON JARUZELSKI VISIT 21 APRIL

Kadar Dinner Toast

AU231118 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Apr 82 pp 1, 2

[Toast by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, at 21 April festive dinner given by the MSZMP Central Committee and the Council of Minister of the Hungarian People's Republic at the Hunting Hall of Budapest Parliament in honor of the Polish party-state delegation led by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and of the Military Council for National Salvation: "Janos Kadar: Our Party and People Support the Polish Patriots Who Are Defending the Achievements of Socialism"]

[Text] Highly respected Comrade Jaruzelski, our dear Polish friends:

The present visit of the Polish party-state delegation to Hungary is an event of outstanding significance in the course of traditional Hungarian-Polish friendly relations. We are pleased to be able to welcome in our country Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and of the Military Council for National Salvation, and all members of the Polish party-state delegation, who, with great political courage and responsibility, have taken the lead in the struggle waged for a socialist recovery in a difficult phase of Poland's history.

The discussions we conducted today prove that our friendship is built on firm foundations, that the views of our parties and governments are identical on the issues that have been raised, and that we are firmly resolved to continue the multifaceted development of our relations. We are profoundly convinced that your present visit will contribute to expanding and intensifying historical friendship and fraternal cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples.

It is well known to you that the Hungarian working people, under the leadership of the revolutionary party of the workers class, had to work hard to create and wage difficult struggles to defend their socialist achievements. We had to stand up against an overt counterrevolutionary attack 25 years ago. Restoring our party's ideopolitical unity, creating mutual trust between the party and the working masses, and making the creative force of our worker's class and people unfold played a decisive role in defending the worker's power and achieving a socialist consolidation. The internationalist assistance of the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist countries, and the support of progressive forces manifest throughout the world, multiplied our strength.

Even while working on current tasks of building a socialist society, we do not forget our historical experiences, which teach us that correctly and clearly designating objectives, and the unity and joint action of the party and people constitute an indispensable prerequisite for progress. The direction set a quarter-century ago has proven correct; through tenacious and patient work, we have accomplished what we proclaimed. Our people have attained considerable successes in developing the forces of production, in the area of the standard of living, in cultural life and public education alike. Today, the power of the working people is firm in Hungary and we are working in a calm and normal atmosphere to implement the resolutions of the 12th party congress and fulfill our Sixth 5-Year Plan.

Our party and people are making great efforts to ensure that, even under the more difficult international political and economic conditions, we should be able to preserve and augment our socialist achievements. Taking our means realistically into account, we can now, temporarily, set ourselves the goal of improving the equilibrium of the people's economy by more efficient management and by intensifying the international competitiveness of production and consolidating the standard of living that has been attained, and thus laying the further development of our socialist society on secure foundations.

The Polish people are passing through a difficult historical period. Amid complex international conditions and attacks by hostile external and internal forces, they must rectify the distortions that arose in socialist construction in previous years and isolate endeavors and manifestations hostile to socialism. It is necessary to restore in practice the unity and leading role of the PZPR, regain the trust of the working masses and lead the country, by uniting the communists and all patriots on the basis of a forward-looking program, onto the path of socialist consolidation and continued social and economic advancement.

At the time of the deepening Polish crisis and realizing the dangers threatening the achievement of socialism, we, Hungarian communists and the Hungarian people, have followed the events with concern and solidarity with the forces of socialism. We received with understanding the Polish leaders' sovereign decision and resolute measures of last December, with which they barred the way of the hostile forces striving for a civil war, defended the people's state and created the basic conditions for a socialist recovery and legal order. I can assure you that our party, government and people support the struggle of the Polish communists and Polish patriots who are defending the achievements of socialism. Our Polish friends can rely on the internationalist solidarity of our party and people.

The recognition that safeguarding peace and preserving the achievements of detente constitute a vital task of our time is gaining ground throughout the world. Attempts by extremist imperialist circles to upset the balance of power and intensify the arms race are increasing international tension. Their steps which call into question, udner the pretext of the Polish events, the realities that have developed following Word War II and attempt to unilaterally invalidate the principles laid down in highly significant international agreements are particularly dangerous and contrary to the universal interests of che European peoples. The restrictive political and economic measures implemented against the Soviet Union and Poland, attempts to intervene in the domestic affairs of sovereign countries and propaganda campaigns waged against the socialist countries are incompatible with the spirit and letter of the Helsinki agreements.

The Soviet Union and the socialist countries, including the Hungarian People's Republic, are making great efforts to prevent a deterioration of the international situation and reduce the dangers that threaten the peace and security of peoples. The Hungarian People's Republic fully supports the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, the proposals made known by Comrade Brezhnev in his statement to PRAVDA, at the 17th Congress of the Soviet Trade Unions and in his Tashkent Speech.

We are convinced that, in the present situation, intensifying socialist economic integration under CEMA is of decisive significance in the successful accomplishment of the task of socialist construction. Strengthening the concerted conduct and cohesion of the Warsaw Pact countries is fulfilling an outstanding role in maintaining and safeguarding international peace and security.

Our part, the MSZMP, is of the firm opinion that peace and security can be preserved in Europe and the world as a whole through active collaboration with the world progressive and peace-loving forces. We favor maintaining international relations, resolving disputed issues through negotiations, peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems and cooperation among them, which is possible in many areas. Accordingly, the Hungarian People's Republic, our country's government, continues to be prepared to engage in a constructive dialogue with responsible factors of the capitalist countries.

Dear comrades, permit me, as we come closer to the end of your visit, to take this opportunity also to wish your party, the Polish communists and the Polish people successful work in consolidating the historical achievements of socialism and further strengthening the Polish People's Republic, and making it prosper. We ask you to convey our ardent greetings and best wishes to the fraternal Polish people.

I raise my glass to the indissoluble friendship of the Hungarian and Polish people, to developing relations between our parties and countries, to your health, esteemed Comrade Jaruzelski, to the health of all of our friends present, and to further successes of the struggle of the Polish communists and all Polish patriots.

Communique on Visit

LD221934 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 22 Apr 82

["Hungarian-Polish Joint Communique" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, 22 Apr (MTI) -- A party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic, led by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and president of the Military Council of National Salvation, paid an official friendship visit to Hungary on April 21, 1982, at the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers.

The delegation was received in the spirit of the traditional Hungarian-Polish friendship, expressing the Hungarian people's solidarity with the Polish people in the consolidation and advancement of the achievements of socialism.

Attending the negotiations were:

On Hungary's part: Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Gyrogy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Miklos Ovari, secretary of the Central Committee -- members of the HSWP Political Committee- Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the National Planning Office, Janos Berecz, head of the HSWP CC Foreign Affairs Department, Army General Lajos Czinege, minister of defence, Istvan Szabo, president of the National Council of Agricultural Cooperatives -- members of the CC -- Janos Nagy, undersecretary of state at the Foreign Ministry, and Jozsef Garamvolgyi, Hungarian ambassador to Poland, and

On Poland's part: Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, Jozef Czyrek, member of the Political Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee, secretary of the Central Committee and foreign minister of the Polish People's Republic, Tadeuz Czechowich, member of the Political Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee, first secretary of the provincial party committee of Lodz, Marian Orzechowski, secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee, Jerzy Ozdowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, Jozef Koziol, member of the United Peasants' Party Presidium, secretary of the Central Committee, Alfred Beszterda, member of the Democratic Party Presidium, secretary of the Central Committee, Lieutenant General Michal Janiszewski, head of the Council of Ministers Secretariat, member of the Military Council of National Salvation, and Tadeusz Pietrzak, Hungarian ambassador to Poland.

The Polish party and state delegation laid a wreath at the Hungarian heroes' monument, and placed flowers on the statue of General Bem.

Besides the talks of the delegations, Janos Kadar and Wojciech Jaruzelski met in a narrow circle too.

During the discussions the leaders of the delegations briefed each other on the situation in their countries, the trends in the development of bilateral relations and exchanged views on topical world affairs too.

Janos Kadar informed the Polish delegation on the implementation of the resolutions of the 12th congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and actual issues related to the political and economic progress of the Hungarian People's Republic. He repeatedly expressed that the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Hungarian people had received with understanding the constitutional decision on the imposition of the state of emergency that was passed by the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic in December last year, as well as the formation of the military Council of National Salvation.

In the spirit of socialist internationalism, the Hungarian side supports the activity of Polish communsits and all patriotic forces aiming at combating the crisis, evolve social consolidation and preserve the exploits of socialism.

Wojciech Jaruzelski outlined the current socio-economic conditions in Poland and gave a briefing on the efforts at promoting the process of consolidation. The Polish United Workers' Party, the leading force of society, guided by the resolutions of its 9th congress, intensifies its relations with the working class and, along with the allied parties -- the United Peasants' Party and the Democratic Party -- stands for the creation of a broad patriotic movement resting on socialist foundations and rallying every force. The Government of the Polish People's Republic works to further the cause of consolidation, mobilize the creative forces of the Polish nation, overcome the crisis, ensure order and calm, eliminate the destructive activity of anti-socialist elements and help to build up a strong and rich socialist Polish state based on work and social justice, which would guarantee the safe future of the nation.

I

The sides established by one accord that the shared social order, ideas and fundamental principles furnish the solid basis of the fraternal friendship of Hungary and Poland. They stressed that boosting further the relations of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Polish United Workers' Party is the first and foremost conditions of advancing the two countries' cooperation and fostering the two peoples' friendship. They voiced the intention to improve the inter-party contacts, cooperation and exchange of experience, and to espouse the partnership contacts of mass organizations.

The negotiating parties stressed the importance of the Hungarian-Polish treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance in the extensive broadening of the two countries' relations.

The sides took a stand for the expansion of mutually advantageous economic cooperation and goods exchange, as well as for the examination of the Polish proposals serving exploitation of the existing production capacities of the Polish industry. They support the development of links of science, education, culture, health and tourism.

The two countries attach great importance to advancing cooperation inside the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and broadening the system of socialist integration, international division of labour, production cooperation and specialization. They are determined to forward this process.

The Hungarian People's Republic and the Polish People's Republic are firmly resolved to continue to work actively, along with the Soviet Union and other member states of the Warsaw Treaty, for forging their unity and oneness and strengthening the defence capabilities of the Warsaw Treaty, since that is indispensable for the success of the struggle for peace and international security.

II

During the talks the negotiating parties exchanged views on the international situation in the spirit of a full identity of views. The negotiating parties noted with concern that the policy of extremist imperialist circles had sharpened the international situation and endangered certain NATO states' rude attempts at interfering in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic. Those attempts run contrary to the generally accepted norms of international law, the UN charter and the principles of the Helsinki Final Act. The imperialist circles' discriminative policy, restrictive economic measures and the other measures of blackmail badly damange the cause of peaceful coexistence, jeopardize detente and deteriorate the international situation.

The two negotiating parties resolutely reject all the attempts that are aimed at undermining the foundations and principles of post-war European peace.

The two countries confirmed their commitment to all-European cooperation, which has taken place in accordance with the Helsinki Final Act. The two countries have sought the fruitful completion of the Madrid meeting and the adoption of a constructive document that includes a call for a European military, detente and disarmament conference.

The two states have consistently strived to improve the international situation. The two states regard it as their top priority to avert the atomic war and gradually to destruct the nuclear arms and the instruments of mass annihilation. The negotiating parties emphasized that the NATO decision on the installation of medium-range U.S. missiles in Western Europe was incompatible with the interests of the peoples of Europe. The negotiating parties expect the Soviet U.S. talks in Geneva to produce an agreement on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security.

Hungary and Poland, side by side with the other countries of the socialist community, have been consistently opposed to the arms race, which has been pressed by leading circles of the United States. Hungary and Poland also espouse the most recent Soviet proposals that were made public by Leonid Brezhnev.

The negotiating parties appreciate the stands taken for detente by certain responsible representatives of capitalist countries. They welcome the masses' grass roots movement against armament and in the defence of peace and security.

The negotiating parties expressed the hope that in the Vienna troops reduction talks the Western partners would give a positive answer to the proposals that Poland submitted on behalf of the participating socialist countries.

Both states attach major importance to the second special UN General Assembly session on disarmament and are ready to promote its success actively.

The two sides confirmed that, on the basis of the principles of the states' peaceful coexistence, equality and sovereignty, they are ready to promote mutually beneficial relations with countries of differing social systems.

During the talks the negotiating parties expressed their support to the struggle of peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America for national liberation. They condemn all forms of colonization and racial discrimination. The negotiating parties hailed the non-aligned countries' role in the struggle for peace, the curbing of the arms race and the furtherance of international cooperation.

The negotiations of the two delegations went [words indistinct] of traditional friendship and mutual understanding. The negotiations have contributed to the strengthening of the fraternal relations of the two countries and peoples.

Wojciech Jaruzelski invited Janos Kadar for an official friendship visit to Poland. Janos Kadar was pleased to accept the invitation.

MTI SUMMARIZES SARLOS VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

LD231232 Budapest MTI in English 1115 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Budapest, 23 Apr (MTI) -- Invited by the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia (SAWPY), a Hungarian Patriotic People's Front delegation, headed by Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary-general of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, paid a visit to Yugoslavia between

It had talks with the leaders of the SAWPY organizations of the Socialist Federation, the Croatian and Serb Republics and Belgrade. In the course of the talks, the parties informed each other on the current tasks of their organizations and movements, assessed the state and results of bilateral relations and exchanged views on world affairs. The delegation was received by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the S.F.R.Y. Federal Assembly, and Stane Dolanc, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA CONTINUES HELSINKI VISIT

Report on Activities

LD221212 Budapest MTI in English 1035 GMT 22 Apr 82

[By MTI Special Correspondent Balazsy Laszlo]

[Text] Helsinki, 21 Apr (MTI) -- Frigyes Puja and Par Stenback, Hungarian and Finnish foreign ministers respectively, held talks today in Helsinki about the European situation, several timely world political issues and bilateral relations.

In the analysis of tensions experienced in East-West relations and the exploration of the ways leading out of there, the stands of the Hungarian and Finnish Governments on major lines are identical or very close to each other.

The two foreign ministers emphasized the significance of a successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting and the need for advancing the process of detente, disarmament.

Frigyes Puja pointed out: "We consider it a laudable initiative and our government supports the concept of northern and other regional nuclear weapon-free zones, because its aim is to rid entire Europe of mass-destruction weapons sooner or later."

In his toast speech at the dinner hosted in honour of the Hungarian foreign minister, Par Stenback called the Hungarian-Finnish relationship as exemplary. In his answer, Frigyes Puja pointed out:

"The escalation of tension, huge armament, disturbance of normal relations,curtailment of progress go against the real interests of every nation of the world.... That is why we highly evaluate the fact that, despite divergent social-historical development, our governments could always reach understanding on vital international issues."

Meeting With Sorsa

LD221102 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] The Hungarian foreign minister, who is currently staying in Helsinki, has been received by Kalevi Sorsa, head of the Finnish Government. Earlier, Frigyes Puja had a meeting with Johannes Virolainen, speaker of the Finnish Parliament. The head of Hungarian diplomacy this morning visited the headquarters of the Finnish-Hungarian Association and the Hungarian Cultural and Scientific Center in Helsinki.

Press Conference

LD222344 Budapest MTI in English 1803 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Helsinki, 22 Apr (MTI) -- Our special correspondent Balazs Laszlo reports: Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja was received by Kalevi Sorsa in Helsinki on Thursday. The Finnish head of government said that he looked forward to his forthcoming visit to Budapest. The invitation of the Hungarian head of government was reiterated now by Frigyes Puja.

Evaluating the international situation, both sides expressed the desire that disputed questions be solved to ease international tension. Both countries want that dialogue between the two big powers restored on the basis of existing realities.

In his press conference held in Helsinki on Thursday, the Hungarian foreign minister said in answer to an MTI question, "The common aim of the Hungarian and Finnish Governments is to ease tension and to consolidate peace and security in Europe."

Outlining the Hungarian Government's stand, Frigyes Puja emphasized:

"In our view the main task is to hinder the United States' attempts for military superiority because the deployment of 72 new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe would escalate tension and upset the global balance of forces. Hungary and the Warsaw Treaty states concept of the northern nuclear-free zone, and (words indistinct) aim is a Europe free from nuclear weapons.

More on Press Conference

LD221726 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1430 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] According to Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, the Polish crisis last fall was caused by the mistakes of the country's old leaders and external interference. The minister, who is currently visiting Finland, explained to the press in Helsinki today the Hungarian view on the events in Poland. During his visit the foreign minister has had talks with Finnish leaders on international issues.

The events in Poland and Hungary's own economic reform which has been regarded as a success became the two main issues at Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja's press conference in Helsinki. Minister Puja said that Hungary aims to aid the present leadership in Poland, whose highest representative, General Jaruzelski, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, has just visited Budapest. Hungary fully approves the steps taken by the Polish Party and state leadership, Minister Puja said, but in addition to this political support Hungary helps the Polish leadership in material ways also.

The situation in Poland last fall was described by Minister Puja as chaos and developing anarchy. What was the chief cause of this situation? In his reply Minister Puja referred to the statements by the Polish leaders with which Hungary fully agrees. According to the minister the reasons are to be found in the serious mistakes by the previous party leadership, that is, with the exception of agriculture, too rapid industrialization, too much borrowing and the belittling of the workers' endeavors. These dams broke in the form of a movement by the workers, of which outsiders took advantage Minister Puja said. The Hungarian foreign minister accused the so-called extremist elements in the Solidarity Trade Union of bringing the crisis to a head. The minister's replies do, however, also indicate clearly what the party and state leaderships in the East European countries think in general of a phenomenon like Solidarity. Rather than a trade union, Solidarity was a political movement which endangered the power of the party leadership.

Of the East European countries, Hungary has been presented as a country where the economic reform launched 15 years ago, the new program for directing the economy -- to use official jargon -- is regarded as a success. However, Minister Puja sharply rejected the concept of Kadarism, created from the name of his country's party leader, and he also adopted a modest rather than proud attitude toward his country's economic achievements. He also referred to problems that have arisen, such as debts to the West, which are no yet, however, unbearably large. It is an exaggeration to talk about the Hungarian economic wonder, Foreign Minister Puja siad, and he did not want to make generalizations of the fact that Bulgaria, for example, has recently made decisions concerning rearrangements of the economy which indicate thatHungary was the model for them.

Hungary's rise to become a model for the party leaderships in many East European countries is nothing to be wondered at, for with its flexible domestic political attitude the Hungarian leadership has avoided such problems which in Poland led to the rise of a national movement such as Solidarity.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM 22 APR SESSION

Jaruzelski Opening Speech

LD221706 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1504 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Speech given by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, opening the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum on 22 April in Warsaw -- recorded]

[Text] I open the Eighth Plenary Session of the PZPR Central Committee. At the same time, permit me to give a warm welcome to all those guests whom we invited to come here and, above all, to the chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee, Comrade Roman Malinowski [applause] and chairman of the SD Central Committee, Comrade Edward Kowalczyk. [applause]

This plenum is devoted, as we know, to the tasks of party echelons and organizations in the economic sphere. Members of the central party authorities received a series of documents before the start of the plenum, in particular the theses for discussion before the eighth plenum compiled by the Economic Department of the Central Committee; a report on the state of the Polish economy at the end of 1981 prepared by the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers; and, also prepared by the Planning Commission, a program for overcoming the crisis and stabilizing the economy. Comrades have also received a report on the implementation to date of the program resolution of the Ninth PZPR Congress -- the economic part of it -- compiled by the Economic Department of the Central Committee. Finally, in accordance with previous arrangements on the need for a settling of accounts at every plenum of the Central Committee, per the resolution passed at the previous plenary session, comrades are getting a report on the implementation of the resolution of the seventh plenum -- a full report the essence of which was in any case, published in yesterday's issue of TRYBUNA LUDU.

So, members of the highestecholons of the party have probably received a large amount of initial material which will undoubtedly make it easier to prepare for the plenary deliberations and which constitutes a source for enriching one's knowledge about our economic situation.

In addition, the members of the central authorities have given written answers to questions addressed to them in connection with the topic of the present plenum. Your views, comrades, have been utilized where possible in compiling the report and the draft resolution [words indistinct]. Another element in the preparation of the plenum was a conference of first secretaries of 207 factory party committees with which the Central Committee maintains direct contact, and finally a seminar of members and candidate members of the Central Committee, the Central Audit Commission and the Central Party Control Commission -- a seminar at which we recently had the opportunity to meet.

Two papers will be presented at the plenum: A Politburo report on the consistent implementation of the resolution of the Ninth PZPR Congress in the work directed toward overcoming the crisis, introducing the economic reform and strengthening social justice, to be presented by Comrade Marian Wozniak; and a government report, the government's basic aims in the economic sector, will be presented by Comrade Janusz Obodowski. After the reports, nine problem teams will (?deliberate) on them. The initiative of work in such a form, work in teams, came from members of the Central Committee during the seminar. Work in teams allows for a wider and deeper discussion of the problems which interest us, allows us to work out the appropriate recommendations and proposals and enables the majority of comrades to take the floor. We propose the setting up of nine teams; we envisage that during the night the teams will compile an information bulletin which will contain a synthesis of their discussions. This bulletin will be presented to members of the Central Committee tomorrow morning.

We propose the following subject areas for attention by individual teams:

The first team: The fundamental problems of overcoming the economic crisis; [word indistinct] anticrisis program; the directions in the development of industry, transport, agriculture; investment; the balance of payments; and moneymarket equilibrium. This team will be led by Comrade Marian Wozniak.

The second team: The introduction of the economic reform and creating conditions for the reactivation of worker self-management. Team leader -- Comrade Stanislaw Opalko.

The third team: Problems of production costs and prices. Team leader -- Comrade Zbigniew Messner.

The fourth team: Employment, wages and social welfare. Team leader -- Comrade Jan Glowczyk.

The fifth team: The fuel, energy and raw materials economic. Team leader -- Comrade Jerzy Romanik.

The sixth team: Housing construction and housing policy. Team leader -- Comrade Albin Siwak.

The seventh team: Economic cooperation with the socialist countries. Team leader -- Comrade Jozef Czyrek.

The eighth team: Development and utilization of the scientific research in industry. Team leader -- Comrade Tadeusz Porebski.

The ninth team: Observance of the law, raising the standard of social and production discipline; the combatting of speculation and waste. Team leader -- Comrade Miroslaw Milewski.

Tomorrow we propose a plenary discussion, a report by the resolutions and proposals commission, the passing of a resolution and an end of the deliberations.

PZPR Politburo Report

LD221800 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1509 GMT 22 Apr 82

["Extensive excerpts" of the report of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo entitled "For Consistent Implementation of the Resolution of the Ninth PZPR Congress in the Work of Overcoming the Crisis, Implementing the Economic Reform and Strengthening Social Justice"; presented by Marian Wozniak, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at the Eighth Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee in Warsaw on 22 April -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, in accordance with the resolution of the ninth party congress, three most important tasks have been placed before the party and the whole community in the socioeconomic sector. These are: overcoming the crisis and stabilizing the economy, implementation of a comprehensive economic reform and strengthening the socialist principles of social justice. These three sections of the socioeconomic program of the ninth congress constitute a unity which is closely linked with the line of socialist renewal, with strengthening socialism in Poland, and the creation of conditions for a balanced and stable development. The program of the ninth congress results from a national debate, in which, apart from our party members, there was participation by and contributions from members of other parties and nonparty people. The debate at the congress confirmed that its program is based on the realities of socioeconomic life and that it fulfills the aspirations and expectations of the community.

Following the ninth congress we held two plenary sessions devoted in full to socioeconomic issues. The (?third) plenum concerning the shaping of the high-ranking position of the self-management of employees and, as is known after this plenum the Sejm of the people's republic of Poland passed the laws on workers' self-management and state enterprises. The sixth plenum tackled the issue of the tasks of party echelons and organizations in implementation of the 1982 social and economic goals and implementation of the economic reform.

Also, the resolution of the Fourth Central Committee Plenum contained tasks concerning the economy, implementation of which is well advanced.

Of great significance to the mobilization of party forces in overcoming the crisis was the Seventh Central Committee Plenum, particularly the aims and directions of party work and all economic links contained in the program report of the first secretary of the party Central Committee, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski. Information on the implementation of the resolution of the seventh plenum was published in yesterday's TRYBUNA LUDU. The Politburo and the Central Committee Secretariat undertook important matters connected with the realization of the resolutions of the Central Committee plenary sessions and the resolution of the ninth congress in the economic sphere. The party echelons and organizations carried out an enormous piece of work, the effects of which we should systematically evaluate. After the ninth congress we held a number of conferences devoted to the problems of party work in the economy with the Central Committee economic secretaries, and two conferences of the works' party organizations' secretaries of 207 major enterprises, which are in the focus of the immediate interest and cooperation of the Central Committee. Before the Eighth Central Committee Plenum we asked for the opinions of members and candidate members of the Central Committee and secretaries of the party organizations at major enterprises concerning the main issues which were the subject of our deliberations.

In this paper and in the preparatory work leading up to the plenum, many conclusions emerging from those opinions have been used. The reports concerning the implementation of the socioeconomic program of the ninth party congress contained in the fifth chapter of its resolution and the resolutions of the Central Committee which were adopted after the congress, have been presented in a separate document, which you now have, comrades.

At present, 9 months after the congress, the problems and the tasks which are facing us are more difficult than those which were present during the days of the congress. The crisis phenomena in our economy which arose from the mistakes committed in the economic policy of the seventies -- characteristic features of which included deep structural disproportions, especially in foreign trade, and also large foreign debts -- were accompanied by social tensions, strikes and protest actions which were organized consciously by the enemies of socialism and hidden behind the screen of NSZZ Solidarity. Waves of strikes which disorganized production, a rapid drop in coal extraction, and a fall in national productivity in 1981 crippled industrial production.

The reduction of exports, especially of coal -- the lack of coal exports resulted in us losing several hundred million dollars -- made it impossible for us to purchase raw materials, which were necessary for industry, from the markets of the world. At a time when there was a drop of (?production) deliveries, wage increases carried out under pressure totally ruined the balance of the market. As a result, the drop in the national income in 1979 amounted to 2.3 percent; in 1980 to 6 percent, and in 1981 it reached over 13 percent. This was no longer a structural crisis. It was a total breakdown of the economy.

In order to weaken the socialist state and its economy, the leading cadres at various levels were attacked, by the use of all possible means. They were exchanged for people compliant with the extreme forces of Solidarity. We were not then talking about a trade union any more; the well-being of the public was not important. It was intended to be a stage in the knocking down of all the structures of the socialist state. It was connected with attacking the party at factories and with attempts to (?liquidate it).

These problems are dealt with in more detail in the report on the state of the economy, which is well known to the comrades. However, it is necessary to recall those things, since human memory fails and unpleasant events tend to quickly fade.

Not so long ago -- that is during the last months of last year -- there was a shortage of basic foodstuffs, which were rationed. Profiteering and inflation were rife. Economic crimes were growing to a frightening extent. Work discipline was falling. The situation in the power industry was daily getting worse, coal stocks and powerplants could just about cover every day's needs, constituting a threat to their production.

Many people lacked imagination in picturing what it could lead to, although those who were responsible for that state of affairs were well aware of the threats involved.

And this threatened the freezing of apartments, hospitals, and the immobilization of factories, namely the paralysis of the economic organism with incalculable social consequences. We could not allow this to happen.

To the above one should add that it was not from 13 December that we stopped receiving new credits from the West, but much earlier, since on the one hand we were economically weakened, and thus uncreditworthy, while on the other hand we were becoming a bargaining chip in Western policy. It is unfortunately necessary to recall these facts, since then all the more profoundly do the precepts for introducing martial law reveal themselves, and this made it possible to halt the disintegration of the state.

Having such a poor balancesheet in the period proceeding 13 December, it is not possible to expect a sudden miracle. A huge amount of work awaits us, and nobody but us will do it.

The results of the first quarter of the current year show that the difficult process has been begun to improve the economy, although it is proceeding unevenly, with considerable deviations, as well as -- more than once -- with the weakening of the workers' initiative caused by the many months of anarchistic actions.

The main features of the present economic situation rest on the fact that although we are still not attaining the production of the first quarter of last year, mainly in areas based on imports from the West, nonetheless month by month industrial production is growing. Economic activity in many industrial and small-scale production concerns is being resumed. The deepening of the overall crisis in the national economy has been halted.

In agriculture, difficulties still exist despite many actions undertaken by the government to expand production and improve profitability. Of particular concern is still the low procurement of beef fatstocks, milk and eggs.

Aid from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is greatly reinforcing our economy with the most indispensable raw materials and finished goods; new coproduction ties are being organized which overall will make it possible for hundreds of enterprises to continue work. As a result of increased export production, the value of exports in March for the first time showed an increase, in comparison with last year, both to the socialist and capitalist countries. Imports from the socialist countries are also exceeding the level from last year. The decline in imports from the capitalist countries in March was somewhat less than in previous months.

Many domestic shortages are apparent, caused by insufficient supplies and a huge demand. However, in some market sectors the situation is stabilizing. The ration system is being more efficiently implemented. The functioning of the communal economy is gradually improving, but still not according to demand; it particularly applies to municipal transport, public transport and power and heating services in towns. The results of this year will be defined by very many factors, not always within our control. Today it is difficult to define exactly the results in agriculture. We cannot fully predict the world situation, and political designs of those in the West and in the United States which want to exacerbate East-West relations.

A precondition for success in view of so many unknown factors is the need for more active and offensive action by managements of enterprises, increased initiative by workforces, honest and good work, and initiative by party organizations.

The Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers presented a more up to date program for overcoming the crisis which takes into consideration results of the report on the state of economy at the beginning of 1982, and the analysis and assessment of chances for the revitalization of the economy, and developing it in the next few years.

The program which you have received with the plenum material contains a number of undertakings by the government aimed at overcoming basic difficulties and barriers, and particularly at the protection of the standard of living. It transpires from the document that in comparison with last year's program approved by the 9th party congress, and also by the Sejm the time needed to emerge from the crisis is going to be delayed by 1 or 2 years. This is a realistic assessment.

Can we assume that there are no chances for quicker resolution of the crisis? The Politburo thinks that the problems demand very detailed and universal study. Today's plenum should make a considerable contribution toward the program, and to improve methods of operation which will lead the economy out of the crisis. The authors of the program have extended the period needed to emerge from the crisis because of last year's poor results. It would seem that there is no alternative, but in view of great social expectations, national ambition, and forces inherent in it, reserves released thanks to economic reform, and the inspirational policy of our party, give hope to a favorable result. We should do everything possible not to prolong the period needed to end the crisis, and this should be reflected in the successful resolution of economic problems.

The Politburo proposes to treat the program of the Planning Commission as the starting point for further work both at government level and in all enterprises and institutions in our country. The party organizations should inspire leaderships and workers' collectives to work out their own programs for overcoming difficulties, taking into account the specific nature of their tasks and conditions of action. Emergence from the crisis is a matter for our whole nation and state, and it requires unification of all social forces around the main directions of economic policy, among which we should include in the near future:

1. Continuation of activities aimed at the fuller use of the production capabilities of the national raw materials base and labor resources which should result in the slowing down of the fall in production and should initiate a gradual increase;

2. Gradual achievement of the monetary and market balance through intensifying production and supplies for the market and a correct incomes policy and a prices and taxes policy with particular attention to the need to protect the social requirements of families living in difficult conditions;

3. Further sorting out of the whole excessively expanded and dispersed front of the investment project whose size at present excedes the capabilities of the economy and whose material structure does not correspond to the current and future needs;

4. Gradual achievement of a balance of payments through intensifying production for export and through making import policy dependent on the production needs, rationalizing of imports and encouragement of the broad implementation of our own achievements of technological thinking which will make it possible to (?reduce) imports;

5. Closer economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries, in particular in the sector of use of free production capabilities, broadening of the coproduction and cooperative links, joint completion of some older investment projects and implementation of the pledges linked with the long term directive [kierunkowy] programs of economic cooperation within the CEMA framework;

6. Restoration of the state budget balance through further limitation of budget expenditure and through increasing incomes in proportion to the revival of activity in the state economy and private sectors and the increase in their profitability.

Comrades, the most important lever for our extrication from the crisis is economic reform. The socioeconomic mechanisms of economic reform are directed toward a release of the reserves which exist in the joint action of people, stimulating individual aspirations and talents. The realization of the reform is, in accordance with the ninth congress resolution, a fundamental task of our party in the economy. From the outset we were the spokesman and initiator of the reform, and we must not lack strength, perserverance and consistency in its implementation.

All party organizations should live by the matter of the reform. They should be aware that the reform is not merely a set of mechanisms and structures but primarily the attitudes of people. This requires enormous political work and training both of exports and of activists.

The reform outlined the main goals but did not prescribe all the methods of activity, instruments and organizational structures that we should develop creatively at all levels of activity. The reform is an opportunity for talented people who can act efficiently in new conditions, hitherto unknown, and for enterprises whose cadres are more independent and have initiative. The party's great task must be to utilize young people's energy and also to avoid routine and bad habits in the work of our echelons. The reform has already passed through the gates of production plants, but its introduction must not be expected to take place rapidly and without conflict.

What we have achieved to date?

First, the reform of supply prices enables correct cost accounting in decisionmaking, although the new supply prices for some raw materials do not fully cover the cost of obtaining them. Industrial coproduction is being tidied up. There is increased interest of enterprises in undertaking anti-import production, which was in any case primarily dictated by the situation. The materials economy is gradually improving. There is a particular increase in the concern to reduce the use of raw materials and materials in the production process. Enterprises (?entering into) new associations, in the form of unions, need more natural and economically justified organizational links. We believe that initiative and industriousness have been awakened both among plant managers and among work force. Their independence is growing in solving difficult economic problems.

The reform of small-scale production industry, begun halfway through 1981, is yielding good results. We believe that a considerable contribution has been made to shaping the solutions of economic reform and also to the process of its practical introduction by party echelons and organizations. All this does not mean that the process of introducing the reform is happening without disruptions and difficulties. Teams for the introduction of economic reform are not working as they should in all enterprises. Some of them have been regarding this issue as the domain of the financial, accounting and economic services only. This is the wrong approach. We have to reach the worker, the foreman with the reform and with an (?increasingly) profound interpretation. This is reflected in many opinion polls of Central Committee members, prepared for today's plenum.

The next few months will be a decisive period for enterprises. This is linked especially with the transfer to the new system of credit-financial accounting with the bank. Some weaker enterprises may find themselves in a difficult situation which will demand temporary budget subsidies and supply aid. These can be only short-term solutions. Enterprises have to stand on their own feet as quickly as possible.

Comrades! The matter of renewing workers self-management in enterprises during the period of martial law has an exceptionally important political significance.

One must concur with the opinion of Comrade (Hanff), a miner employed at the Staszic colliery and member of the Central Committee, and also with other opinions of Central Committee members expressed in a poll, the results of which were presented before the plenum to the effect that in order for the reform to reach the workers, it is necessary to set up self-management bodies in enterprises and also in sections and production departments.

As we well remember, the process of setting up workers' self-management bodies was never smooth, right from its inception. In October and November last year there took place the first elections of self-management organs. Practice has shown that a considerable proportion of these elections did not take place in accordance with the Sejm act. As a result of deliberate activities by Solidarity extremists, a certain number of irresponsible people wormed their way into self-management bodies in numerous enterprises.

Some self-management bodies even saw fit to get involved in actions which pursued the goal of removing party organizations from work places. The statutes adopted by self-management bodies -- a considerable number of them -- failed to conform to the Sejm act.

Experience that has been gained makes it imperative to begin the process of setting up workers' self-management bodies anew, as it were. A gradual resurgence of self-management activities must, currently, be combined with certain curtailments as far as the powers of these bodies are concerned. It is the task of party organizations to prepare -- together with the managements and commissions operating in enterprises and, especially in conjunction with the social consultative commission -- the political conditions which would facilitate the process -- one that would conform to the Sejm act -- of setting up self-management bodies, where the best, most competent and responsible employees of enterprises would be put forward as candidates for membership of these bodies.

Workers' self-management bodies ought to become fully aware of the consequences and responsbilities arising from the principle of self-determination and, especially, from the principle of enterprises being self-financing, inclusive of wages and social funds. These bodies would share in any decisions regarding the distribution of the profits of an enterprise, and its plans and development.

Comrades, activities in the area of raw and other materials, of foreign trade and agriculture are of key importance if the crisis is to be overcome. A rational utilization of the indigenous raw materials base constitutes an important path along which difficulties besetting the field of supplies of materials can be overcome. This pertains, in equal measure, to changing the structure of production so as to make use of domestic raw materials and to a maximal saving of these materials. The most important issue is to consolidate the favorable trend in coal extraction. Cordial thanks are due to miners for their results. It is thanks to their selflessness that our country is beginning to raise itself from the economic pit. It is, however, necessary to search for lasting solutions, so as to reconcile the 6-day working week at mines and reduced working time for miners.

The great shortage of many raw and other materials and also of fuels results in the fact that supplies of these now constitute the chief regulating mechanism of production processes. The difficult situation makes enterprises face the necessity of embarking on actions so as to change the structure of their output, reduce the consumption of raw and other materials, improve things in warehouses, make wider use of regeneration and by-product and waste raw materials, in which field there is still a very great deal to be done in our country.

In the light of difficulties besetting the field of raw and other materials -- aggravated by import restrictions imposed by the United States and some NATO countries -- rationalization of imports is of very great importance. Many enterprises, which, frequently having been inspired by their party organizations embarked upon extensive actions, quickly came to understand this. They furnish many examples of initiatives of how imports could be replaced, rationalization effected, new technological processes introduced. This is a consolidation, but it still lags behind our potential and, above all, requirements. The fundamental way in which payments difficulties can be overcome and our economy revived is, naturally, to intensify export production. This ought to become a lasting developmental orientation. Cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is of fundamental importance. In a difficult situation these countries hastened to render us internationalist aid, including aid rendered gratis.

Appropriate price fixing ought to provide a stimulus toward marketability of all sectors of agriculture and for all farms, apart from economic instruments, it is progress which will shape the necessary conditions for development of production, by way of gearing the industry in a pro-agricultural direction.

Such direction was adopted bin the program of the ninth congress. We adopted the thesis that increasing agricultural output is the key factor in overcoming the social crisis, in the further stabilization of the domestic market.

A number of government decisions pursue this goal, especially operational programs which ensure priority supplies of raw materials. It is, however, necessary to develop party control and inspiration in order to make sure that workforces fulfill these tasks [word indistinct] party members' role must be to the fore.

The shortages of industrial means of production still felt today cannot justify the chaos, mismanagement and simple wastage of a great deal of means in agriculture and, especially in the area of services working for the needs of agriculture.

This was clearly shown by the control operations carried out in March by the Polish people's Armed Forces. The implementation of the reforms means the start of the process to improve productivity and to reduce production costs. Management efficiency is particularly important in the development of the country. This is why the issue of costs is a key consideration. It is also important because costs are the decisive factor as far as the level of prices and the cost of living are concerned. Production costs also affect the economic results of all enterprises and consequently they determine employee earnings. Comrade Kalkut, member of the Central Committee and a quality control foreman in the (?Cegielski) enterprise, said that the most important task in the popularization of the reforms should be that there is a direct connection between the level of production costs and the level of the profit achieved which can remain in the enterprise in order to satisfy the individual and collective needs of the workforce and of the enterprise as a whole.

Since the self-determination of enterprises in the process of the shaping of the prices is very considerable it is extremely important to create a climate conducive to the general verification costs. Costs need to be brought under close control, both in the state and public sectors.

We must all protect ourselves against inflation. It is impermissible to allow practices which are quite common at present such as including in price calculations the lack of order, waste and low productivity, losses in production construction, waste of raw materials and high administrative costs.

One has to start by examining all those costs. The groups appointed to analyze costs and prices in a large number of enterprises on the basis of the recommendation of the Central Committee Secretariat have chosen the right way as they initiated their activities with a precise objective analysis of the costs and with a justification of their figures.

According to the reforms the means for all forms of employee remuneration in enterprises and all payraises have to have a financial equivalent in economic results.

It is neither possible nor right to continue the previous policy of central control concerning payments in the area of production. The responsibility for the implementation of the principle of remuneration according to the results of work, of fair (?proportions) and a just division of remuneration will from now on be decided at an enterprise. This is one of the most important social consequences of economic reform. The problems of remuneration will be solved indeperdently by the management and the self-management of the enterprise.

In factories with incentive systems, one should use incentives to promote productivity increases, and also reduce the consumption of raw materials, fuel and power as well as increase export production and the production which replaces imports from capitalist countries. Following the proposal by Comrade (Jozef Gwozdz) from the Baildon steelworks who is a member of the Central Committee, improvements in qualifications should be promoted and should create opportunities for financial rewards to persons doing the same job.

One of the important social problems connected with the main goal of the reforms to increase productivity in our economy is the problem of employee relocation. Despite low productivity, the majority of enterprises report staff shortages or the fact that there is an attempt to maintain the structure of employment because of a fear of social repercussions in the factory.

In such a situation if there are no genuine attempts to expand production in the factory, this only delays the resolution of the problem and does not solve it. It is necessary to act in such a way that the necessary transfers of employees will not violate the principles of social justice but at the same time they cannot become an obstacle to improving productivity and management efficiency.

Housing construction is a special socio-economic problem. All conclusions about the urgent need to solve the housing issue in Poland have been obvious for years. We have a large material base to build houses and at the same time there is underdevelopment in the production of other construction materials and (?inefficiency) among local structures and other branches involved in housing construction. A strong push in this area is necessary. However, it is above all necessary to understand that we have to build 25-30 percent more apartments during the next 3-4 years using the same amount of steel and concrete. The resources are available to do this, at least as far as the proposals and their execution is concerned. These figures are not excessive and such results are being achieved by our neighbors.

Housing construction and housing management fall with the local authorities' domain, according to the reforms. They are responsible for initiating programs and for exploiting social initiatives, local circumstances and other opportunities. The resources which have not been utilized so far as well as other initiatives are available to factories and to youth organisations. Party organizations need to pay more attention to these issues because previous activities aimed at involving the factories and their own financial and material means in those problems have not been satisfactory.

A broad youth movement aimed at the independent construction of small houses and single family housing estates is still an open challenge. It requires positive support which should be supplied by party organizations, by their inspiring multifaceted organizational and material solutions and by the patronage and assistance of local administration and factories. For the 1983-85 period, it is assumed there will be a quota of 250,000 to 300,000 apartments annually, and this will reach 350,000 to 400,000 apartments annually in the future.

On this draft we want to initiate a social discussion and consultation so that the ultimate decisions take into consideration the broadest possible social opinions.

Comrades, the present economic situation does not allow the implementation of such a program which would assume, in the near future, a tangible improvement in the daily life of the working people. The party is bitterly aware of this fact. But the basic obligations of the party also include speaking the harsh truth to the working class and the entire community about the situation, its conditions, the possibilities for improvement. The burden of this work might well crush one morally, particularly in view of the awareness that the present standard of living is relatively lower than over the past years.

But it must also be said irrespective of the fact as to how this truth will be received that the standard of living at the time exceeded the economic possibilities. It considerably exceeded the national income produced by our community. Today our enormous foreign debt is no secret to anyone. We ran up debts under the illusion that one can live above one's means, that is, above the means of the economy.

The reduction of the standard now being experienced is to a great extent an adaptation to the real possibilities. Thus in the socioeconomic policy we will successively solve the problems, beginning with those which are burdensome for the economically weakest social groups, that is, old-age and other pensions from the so-called old portfolio, and also with looking after families with many children. We are continuing the reform of family allowances. And we are working on the bill on pension provisions for private farmers.

With great concern we must approach issues of conditions and safety at work. In the last 2 years unfavorable phenomena have been noted. Last year there was an increase in the number of accidents at work. The number of cases of occupational diseases also rose. At present we attach considerable importance to the proper preparation and performance of the spring social review of work conditions in socialized works enterprises. The workers party organizations ought to involve themselves actively in its execution, in the evaluation of its results and the implementation of the post-control recommendations.

An important role in satisfying the needs of work forces and their families is played by the works social and housing funds. The reform changes the existing manner of setting them up. This concerns in particular the possibility of increasing the (?means) for these purposes from the profit earned. We must also see this from the viewpoint of the community and enhance the degree of motivation for an improvement in the effectiveness of economic activity.

Also on the agenda are the matter of the just distribution of means, their distribution among the work force, and concern for a reduction of the costs of social welfare activity. The activity of the works social commissions has obtained the respect of the work forces, although the correct conditions and understanding of their (?tasks) do not yet exist everywhere. In most cases genuine social activists have found their way into these commissions, sensitive to human issues, energetic, with considerable social prestige. The party echelons and organizations ought to ensure that the work of this valuable aktiv has the greatest possible effects.

Esteemed comrades, to sum up: The main tasks of party organizations acting in production enterprises and other organizations in the sphere of reviving the economy includes:

1. The involvement of the entire work force in the process of implementing economic reform by in-depth familiarization with the mechanisms by which the reform functions, and by influencing the change in the methods of action and [word indistinct] of all employees of the enterprise.

Party organizations must be aware of their responsibility for reforming units which are already in operation. We must seek out allies on a broad scale for the introduction of the reform. This is why we actively support the activities in this direction by the chief technical organization, the Polish economic society, the [words indistinct] and the Union of Socialist Polish Youth, in other words, of those organizations which operate in factories in particular.

2. Initiation at every enterprise of a process whereby an enterprise draws up its own anticrisis program which embraces in particular an improvement in the organization of labor, an increase in productivity, tackling of export production, expansion of coproduction with enterprises from the socialist countries, activation of production linked with the implementation of operational programs and a quest for substitute solutions in the event that supplies of raw and other materials are threatened and for solutions to counter excessive reduction in the exploitation of production capacities.

Ministries ought to expand the range of techno-economic analyses in order to facilitate a profound and comparative assessment of economic units and in order to demonstrate specific mechanisms and means for achieving progress.

3. Initiation on a broad scale of a rationalizing and inventive movement at enterprises with the active participation of the scientific-research and design-construction facilities applying both to individual enterprises and to a given industry in order to monitor on a wide scale manufacturing technology for goods with a view to reducing the amount of these goods which have to be imported and also with a view to reducing the amount of materials that have to be imported to make these goods, and in order to improve quality and enhance their competitiveness of foreign markets.

4. Waging a struggle to reduce manufacturing costs by cutting back on consumption of raw materials per (?manufactured unit), by better organization of the working time of people and machinery, by streamlining management and by a rational policy in the sphere of contracted and regulated [omowne i reguldwane] prices fixed independently by enterprises. Factories must be prepared for the need to obtain increased production by saving on materials.

5. Party responsibility for factory wages and bonus policy complying with the guidelines contained in the ninth congress resolution, including in particular the sphere of fair payments for workers according to work results, of proper earnings proportions at enterprises and of strengthening the motivating role of wages, bonuses and special awards.

6. A periodic assessment of how the socialist principles of fairness are being observed in the management of factory social and housing funds. And attention must be drawn to the possibility of increasing them by improving effectiveness as essential motivation for more productive and better organized work.

7. Implementation of the party personnel policy through an objective and just assessment of people, through defining committed attitudes, through proposing the best workers for promotion and for the cadre reserves, through applying for people to be recalled from their posts if they are not capable of performing their tasks or if they have unethical attitudes, and through representing such assessment criteria in commissions responsible for selecting candidates for a given post.

8. Creation of proper conditions for a policy of workers' self-management to be resumed and for workers' self-management to operate correctly and in accordance with the Sejm statue.

Comrades, the consistent implementation of tasks defined as above by party echelons and organizations and by all party members working in the economy must result in the gradual extrication of the economy from the crisis and in the stabilization of the economy. The party views the emergence from the crisis as being the most urgent task. We must demonstrate every day through the practice of our activities that we are striving toward the full implementation of the reform of the system whereby the socialist state and its economy function. We are introducing the reform in a well-considered manner and we are introducing it, aware of the need to amend it in accordance with the experience gained and with our observations without departing from its main aim. This aim is the public's participation in management and control.

The party is doing this -- a party which is experiencing a deep process of renewal and democratization for the good of Poland in keeping with the times in which we live and in keeping with the eternally great ambitions of the nation. This is being done by all those who are not disheartened but who through honest work and through mounting initiative can see a chance for emerging from the crisis as quickly as possible.

Obodowski Economic Report

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["Extensive excerpts" of a report entitled "The Fundamental Assumptions of the Government in the Economic Sphere": presented by Janusz Obodwoski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw on 22 April -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: Three quarters have passed since the government program for overcoming the crisis and for stabilizing the country's economy was presented to the Ninth PZPR Congress. A condition of achieving the goals contained in the program was that social forces should unite. In an atmosphere of growing political confrontation with the socialist authorities that condition was not met. The main weapon in the fight waged by the opponents of our system of government was to have been the total collapse of the economy. In that situation the government had to concentrate its activity on defending the most threatened sectors, on preventing a catastrophe. The approaching winter intensified the threat of such a catastrophe.

At the second [since the declaration of martial law] plenary session of the Central Committee we stated that the most pressing task was the struggle against the threat of hunger and cold. These threats were only too real and the means essential for counteracting them were decreasing.

We recognized the priority tasks to be: halting the decline in coal extraction; supplying fuel and energy to heating plants and to individual customers on time; keeping powerplants operational; ensuring uninterrupted production in the agricultural and foodstuffs industry; supplying essential foodstuffs; maintaining urban transport traffic. These tasks were performed. Polish society did not go cold or hungry.

It is my duty to thank on behalf of the Council of Ministers all those who understood the vital need to cooperate for the common good and who put enormous effort into it. It is thanks to them that last winter did not prove to have tragic consequences for the whole nation.

We are slowly ceasing to go backward. Some observed economic phenomena give us grounds for hoping that the measures we have undertaken will be effective and will begin to bring a more perceptible improvement. The program resolution of the ninth congress set the government, apart from tasks of the emergency protection of society from the effects of the crisis, tasks of reconstructing the machinery for the functioning of the economy. Despite certain limitations, essential during a state of martial law and also arising from the acute supply deficit, economic reform has been systematically introduced since 1 January of this year. This fact is of a fundamental significance for the whole economy and its development prospects. The principles of self-financing and independence of enterprises create conditions for overcoming the phenomena of bad management and inefficiency which have been accumulating for a long time.

Through changes in the relations and levels of supply prices the foundations have been laid for rational management in enterprises. The most urgent task at present is to create conditions for a gradual increase in production.

As a result of shortcomings in the area of materials supply we must maintain temporarily and on a limited scale the central financing and distribution of certain raw and other materials. We are compelled to do this by the drastic curtailment of imports of supplies from the second zone in connection with the low level of export and payments difficulties. Supplies of materials and equipment must be concentrated in the areas of production of key significance from both social and economic viewpoints. Currently we simply cannot afford to provide full supplies to all enterprises. The central distribution system affects 16 basic groups of raw and other materials, including coal, concrete and metallurgical output. Distribution of limited means has been tied especially to the fulfillment of economic tasks within the framework of operational programs. This will entail shifts in the structure of utilization of the existing production potential. We are thus creating conditions for a maximum utilization of the productive apparatus, for instance, in the pharmaceutical industry for production of means of hygiene and cleanliness, for agricultural machines and equipment in the agricultural and foodstuffs industry, even at the cost of curtailing production in other areas.

The functioning of the new economic-finance system is also conducive to changes in the methods by which production potential is being utilized. The government regards operational programs as ad hoc measures of limited effectiveness. We are also aware of the imperfections in the distribution system. It is, however, a necessary evil at the current stage. The government has defined in detail the situation in which enterprises ought to strive toward rapid changes in the methods of utilizing existing potential and the principles by which to be guided in cases of necessary reduction of production and financial difficulties arising therefrom. It has also created the necessary social protective screen which makes it possible to resolve human problems when production of certain enterprises will have to be curtailed or even halted. With this thought in mind the vocational activation fund has been set up. The government is embarking on energetic steps to stimulate production of indigenous raw materials, materials and fuels, in order to increase the possibilities for supplying industry. These activities have been provided for in the operational programs. We are beginning to see their first positive results.

Esteemed comrades, our party First Secretary Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, in his Sejm speech delivered on 25 January this year, spoke of the basic economic problems which require to be solved as a priority and mentioned the question of provision of foodstuffs for the nation. It is the goal of our agricultural policy to attain agricultural self-sufficiency as a long-term prospect.

By this we mean a state in which the needs of the country as regards food will be satisfied and exchanges of agriculture produce abroad will achieve a balance.

The government is creating favorable conditions for the gradual implementation of this policy with the help of four methods:

1. We are developing the branches of the economy which are active in serving agriculture, in particular the branches producing machines, equipment, tools and means of transport for this sphere of the economy. We are also trying to increase the level of supplies to the enterprises producing fertilizers, crop protection means and fodder.

2. We are creating conditions conducive for the development of profitable agricultural production through our policy as regards prices and incomes. During last year we considerably increased procurement prices. The result of this was a significant increase in incomes for agricultural workers. We shall continue to establish the relationship between the prices of procurement and of services as well as of production means for agriculture in a way which will ensure the maintenance of levels of incomes beneficial for the population.

3. The government is implementing the agricultural policy in a consistent manner as defined by the Politburo of our party and by the presidium of the ZSL Supreme Committee. This policy is based on the assumption of a uniform treatment of all branches of agriculture and on determining the allocation of production means on the basis of the achieved results in production. A matter of fundamental significance was the issue of the recognition of the permanent nature of a family farm in the socioeconomic system of our country. This problem has been solved by the Sejm in accordance with the postulates of the rural community.

4. We have introduced a new economic and financial system in the socialized units of agriculture. A test of its effectiveness under the conditions of self-financing will be applied only to those state agricultural farms and to those agricultural production cooperatives and cooperatives of agricultural circles which work efficiently. On the other hand, there will have to be a dramatic change in the style and way of work in those organizational units which have wasted social means and which have made losses. We are about to complete the draft of a long-term program for the development of the foodstuffs' economy. Its fundamental aim is to base the development of agriculture production on our own resources, for we cannot afford to maintain the hitherto imports of grain, fodder, meat and even butter.

Comrades, women comrades! A particular growth in the difficulties has taken place in the sphere of our all-round trade contacts with abroad. The structure of our imports is faulty. Agricultural and food imports are too high. Exports dropped drastically last year. We have to pay off debts incurred in previous years with capitalist countries. The size of these payments exceeds the present abilities of our economy. A kind of vicious circle has taken place. The crisis which encompassed the Polish economy limited our export abilities, made it impossible for us to fulfill our trade obligations and forced us to increase imports.

The difficulties of foreign trade, on the other hand, as well as the decrease in imports caused a sharpening of the crisis phenomena. In this situation, apart from rigorous management of imports, we have undertaken measures aimed at postponing our repayments for future schedule dates.

These activities have already brought certain results. It must be stated with full force that the general payments situation in the current year will still be exceptionally difficult. As a result of pressure from the U.S. administration, the talks on rescheduling our payments falling due in 1982 connected with the credits given and guaranteed by governments, have been suspended. The possibilities of obtaining new credits in the economically developed capitalist countries have been seriously curtailed.

Poland would like to meet the obligations it has incurred in a way, and to deadlines, corresponding to its real economic possibilities. With this in view, it is essential to obtain credits for the purchase of raw materials, industrial coproduction elements and spare parts for machinery.

That would enable export production to rise. The financial and trade restrictions undertaken by some capitalist countries have, however, curtailed the possibilities of mutually advantageous cooperation. In our difficult situation, the fraternal good will of the Soviet Union in giving us constant all-round aid had and has a particular significance. That aid covers, among other things, additional credits on favorable terms, above-plan supplies of raw materials and materials and further supplies of agricultural goods.

The directions of foreign trade policy which we must implement are decided on by the current possibilities and conditions and the forecasts for the coming years. We base that policy on three assumptions. The first is the absolutely vital need to increase exports, as a factor decisive for the possibilities of supplying the national economy with imported means.

Within the framework of the economic reform, solutions are being introduced to promote the development of profitable exports.

The second assumption is the development of cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, especially in the field of supplies of materials, mutual industrial coproduction and economic links and production specialization. Work has been undertaken aimed at utilizing -- on the basis of raw materials and materials from the socialist countries -- part of the immobilized potential of enterprises for the production of goods mainly destined for export to those countries and for the domestic market. Agreements are to be signed on the participation of the socialist countries in completing some investment projects that have been halted.

The third assumption is a cutback in the current production's dependence on imports from capitalist countries. We by no means intend to curtail imports mechanically and at all costs. Primitive anti-import orientation is not acceptable, at any rate, in mutual economic links with various countries of the world. We must adjust imports to reasonable, economically and technically justified proportions, replacing them with domestic products in all cases where useful and possible. Profitability accounting must be decisive here. We already have the first positive signs in this sector.

Comrades, in previous years excessive investment and a great dispersal of the investment front were permitted. This has forced us today to lower considerably the level of investment and to concentrate it. In 1981 investment expenditure was 25 percent lower than in 1980. In the current year, however, to protect the population's living standard we must curtail it in comparison with last year by another 10 percent. I must say, however, that we cannot continue to implement this sort of investment policy in the long term without considerably upsetting our future interests. The augmentation of national wealth is the basis of the nation's long-term existence and its prosperity.

For this reason the government is creating within the framework of the reform of the [word indistinct] -financial system, conditions for independent enterprises to pursue investment activity from their own assets backed by bank credits. Credit system solutions will give preference to investments yielding a quick profit, modernization investments and those implemented in areas crucial for the success of the assumed structural transformations of the economy. Banks will give credits only to those economic units whose financial situation guarantees the payment of borrowed assets on the deadline. Enterprises will be forced to make a profound analysis of the effectiveness of development undertakings embarked upon. We will earmark the [word indistinct] investment assets mainly for development undertakings, with an effect on the future structure of the economy, and for the implementation of local investment projects primarily linked with environmental protection and social infrastructure objects.

State assets will also be utilized as an instrument to stimulate scientific-technological and organizational progress. In the present difficult period the government will defend the scientific potential. It also expects that employees of the research and development base will help more effectively in putting the economy back on the track which leads to the improved exploitation of our country's resources. We consider that this will be promoted by the mechanisms of the self-financing of research and development centers.

The results to date of this base leave much to be desired. Thus, for example, inspectors of the Supreme Chamber of Control have recently shown that one of the main industrial research and development centers was working for some 3 and 1/2 years at a cost of more than Z2 million on a subject dealing with maximizing the technological parameters of weaving yarn. The final conclusion of the research was exceptionally revealing: That is, yarn snaps less often the better the parameters of the yarn are. [laughter]

The necessary restriction of the investments front changes our appraoch to the whole range of matters concerning the construction industry. The development of housing and auxillary construction is becoming a fundamental matter. This is why we are creating conditions for consolidating enterprises in the general and communal construction industry, rural construction industry, repair construction service industries and construction craft industries, among others, by further transferring the potential of the industrial construction industry.

Today we have 170 housing construction factories and we must exploit them effectively. We will gradually create conditions for replacing large-panel technology with other more economical technologies. We will develop the construction of one-family dwellings. This will be promoted by the new credits system, by the materials rationing system, and by increasing production of local raw and other materials. The government is preparing draft amendments for the housing law, provisions of housing policy for the eighties, and new principles for the implementation and financing of housing construction. These initiatives ought to create more favorable conditions for the development of this construction.

Comrades: The changes that have been undertaken in the structure of production and the profound restrictions in the investments front require the relocation of workers. Being implemented are decisions which will force enterprises to restrict employment in certain spheres of activity in keeping with the changes in the structure of social needs. They also promote the transfer of employment reserves to extraction industries, mainly the coal-mining industry, to industries recycling exports and output for the home market, to industries recycling secondary and waste raw materials and to industries making production means for agriculture and the foodstuff economy. We are implementing solutions which encourage workers with two professions to work exclusively in agriculture, the creation of a favorable social climate surrounding this matter will help in the activation of agricultural production, particularly in those sections of this production which require much labor.

We are aware of the restricted effectiveness of administrative decisions aimed at regulating the level of structure of employment. In the long term a policy of employment based on economic solutions arising from the principles of the reform will be implemented. This reform requires a change in the way the leadership cadre thinks and adjusts to a new and considerably higher livel of independence and responsibility. The management mechanism which is being implemented requires a knowledge of economic laws and requires action which is in accordance with the contents of these laws. All this formed the foundation of the new concept of work with cadres which was initiated by the ninth party congress. The obligation of selecting candidates for director by means of competition has been introduced in enterprises. Conditions are being created for the promotion of cadres who fulfill professional, moral-ethical and political criteria. The promotion of young people is preferred.

Esteemed comrades: The matters which are of particular concern to the whole of society are the standard of living, consumption, income, prices, market equilibrium, the value of the zloty and the level of inflation. We know that there are many fears in society as regards these matters. There are two reasons for these fears. Firstly, there has been a steep increase in the cost of living which has hit some families hard, and people are forced to do without many things. The second is that social expectations have been raised excessively and contrast with the realities of our economy. There has become rooted in the feelings of party of society the view that the state ought to satisfy all needs and aspirations fully and without delay. There are demands for increased earnings, longer holidays, for the introduction of earlier retirement at a higher and growing level and for the introduction of a universal social pension.

There are demands for the introduction of new benefits, privileges and so-called cards as if we were living in a land of plenty. The race to empty the money bags is still in progress. The mechanism linking the money incomes of the population with production results and the possibilities of the state budget has been destroyed.

We must restore money and market equilibrium. This is connected with activities on the supply side -- in other words with the development of the production of market goods and services -- and on the demand side in the rational shaping up the purchasing power of the population to match the results of economic activity. In the present conditions a rapid increase in supplies to the domestic market is not possible. This is why for a while to come the dearth in many goods, particularly those made by the light and chemical industries and by some branches of the engineering industry, will be unavoidable. In view of this, in order for the market to become balanced it is necessary [words indistinct].

At the same time a system which stems from the solutions of the reform and in which economic units fix prices independently has begun to function. The prices established by the enterprises ought to render self-financing possible and encourage the work force to work better, and to rationally exploit the production factors in their possession.

The essence of the prices policy of the government will be to favor a flexible system for changing the conditions of production and those in the market. The point is that prices should fluctuate more frequently, when necessary, but to a small degree. It is understandable that the introduction of a new mechanism for the creation of prices cannot mean complete arbitrariness in this area. For this reason, too, we shall consistently observe the principle that enterprises should not exploit their monopolistic position, that the calculations on which prices are based should be thorough.

This is especially important in view of the still frequent attempts to pass on the costs of mismanagement to the purchasers of goods. The government will continue to counteract such practices and will also protect the prices of staple goods, even if this requires the withdrawal of their production.

The purchasing power of the community is decided not only by the level of prices, but also, above all, by the amount of income obtained and the state of the accumulated monetary means. The fundamental element of income, and the main source of livelihood of households, will remain in our constitutional conditions remuneration for work. Up till now wages have reflected to a restricted degree only the principle of remuneration according to the quantity and quality of work. Recently wages [words indistinct] their function as an incentive. They are becoming to an ever increasing degree a social benefit.

The handing out of additional money, without a growth in production, and subsequently the necessity of decreasing purchasing power by raising prices and other financial actions turns against the community, setting in motion uncontrolled inflationary phenomena and disrupting social calm.

The government adheres to the following principles in pay policy:

Firstly, the linking of the level of remuneration and pay rises with the results of work of the [word indistinct] and the enterprise, including a lowering of the material costs of production.

Secondly, a centralized regulation containing the general principles of remuneration -- especially the establishment of minimum wages -- and the wage differentials.

Thirdly, the granting of the right to enterprises to independently shape a factor pay policy.

Fourthly, making changes in the remunerations of employees outside the sphere of material production dependent on the quality of their work and the budgetary situation of the state.

The income of persons earning a livelihood from work outside the socialized economy also ought to be shaped on the basis of strict linkage with the results of activity. Particularly in relation to private farmers and craftsmen, the growth in income ought to be the result of increases in the productivity of farms and workshops.

The introduction of a wages and income policy on the basis of the above principles ought to be the main source of the growth in the efficiency of economic activity and the growth of wages, and also ought to be a fundamental element in the building of money market equilibrium.

This means a departure from the current wages policy. The state to concern itself with the guaranteeing of conditions for the existence of those who, in view of the their age, state of health or difficult family situation, cannot manage to take care of themselves. This is required by an elementary sense of social justice.

Nonetheless, the state does not have the obligation to asure a fixed level of income for a citizen, who has full strength and full possibilities for work but who does not want to work or works badly.

It is the duty of the state to conduct an active welfare policy based on realistic economic capabilities and deliberately chosen and socially accepted priorities. The crisis situation, however, forces us to conduct a selective policy. In the economy we have concentrated our total effort on the implementation of the operational programs. We established the same priorities in the sphere of social benefits.

Among important and urgent matters, we selected the most important, and the most urgent. In solving them, it will be necessary to concentrate all available means. In the opinion of the government there are four such priorities:

1. Reform of the system of old-age and other pensions. The basic aims of this are: the elimination by stages of the old portfolio of benefits; the preferment, more clearly defined than before, of a long work period; the inclusion of compensations to old-age and other pensions.

The draft of the new bill on pension provisions for employees is to be delivered by the Council of Ministers over the next few weeks. The solutions adopted will serve as a basis for amendments to other pension bills, such as for the miners, railwaymen, the war disabled, and the military.

2. Completion of the reform of family allowances, and the inclusion in them on a permanent basis of the compensations which today are paid out separately. If the economic situation permits, then the deadline for this reform will be speeded up; it was originally envisaged for the beginning of next year.

3. Amendment of the system of benefits for private farms. In the near future the government will present to the Sejm a draft stance toward the deputies' draft bill, taking into account the justified needs and the specific nature of farmers and agricultural workers according to economic realities.

4. Working out and bringing into effect the principles for the partial balancing of the growth in the cost of living, arising from the rise in prices of basic consumer items. In enterprises, means for this purpose must be worked for: on the other hand, as for the sphere of activity outside material production, the state budget will account for this.

This budget at present (?has) a deep deficit. For this reason -- after the completion of the first half year -- we shall examine in detail the dimensions of the increase in the cost of living, and the realistic possibilities for balancing it out for those facing the most difficult material situation. While noting the need to give better remuneration than hitherto for the efforts and qualifications of employees, it is also necessary to prevent excessive enrichment by various persons having incomes which are conspicuously higher than the average.

This aim will be served by a new tax system, on which work is being conducted. The proposed tax system will affect all citizens, and all incomes above a defined threshold, irrespective of the source. Taxes ought to become an active instrument of the incomes policy, (?bringing) harmony and order to the sphere of the distribtion of incomes, and guaranteeing an appropriate level of incentive to honest work.

The lowering of the living standard as a result of the economic crisis has increased pressure on the government. It is reproached with the fact that it is not counteracting this reduction; that it does not want to give money for wages, compensations, social benefits. But the government can only try to justly divide up that which has been produced. The government doesn't have its own money. It can only regulate its circulation, and this to a limited extent.

In the present situation, any succumbing to pressure would signify the violation of the elementary principles of division, the subordination of the general needs of the community to group interests. The consequence would be a return to the practice of issuing money without backing, leading to breakdown in market equilibrium, speculation and (?barter trade).

Drafting and implementing a coherent, realistic program fro a money-market policy, especially in incomes, is of such great importance that the exclusive efforts of the government are not sufficient. We shall submit such a program for acceptance to the PZPR and the allied parties, and then to the Sejm, with a request for support.

Esteemed comrades, the government intends to introduce consistently the principles of the reform into the practice of economic life, to build its economic policy with full utilization of the principles of the new economic-finances mechanism, and to combat tendencies for a re-emergence of bureaucratic-administrative methods in economic management.

The government will create conditions which will facilitate, firstly, a stimulation of the increase in management efficiency; secondly, stabilization of the economy through making the extent to which social needs are satisfied dependent upon production results that are attained, through a pro-export reorientation of the economy, so as to alleviate gradually our payments and supplies difficulties, and through closer economic relations with the CEMA countries; and thirdly, through a concentration of means for resolving key problems and perfecting the tools for steering economic development.

The government will oppose any and all local and regional tendencies which strive to reap benefits at the cost of others. We will, however, always support initiatives which, in effect, will improve the life of society at large.

The implementation of the government program for today and for the next 3 years which has been outlined will depend on two conditions: Firstly, active social activities to overcome the crisis and, secondly, workforces' support for the reform of the economic system. We are not here presenting any prescriptions for overcoming the crisis, for such prescriptions simply do not exist. All we are left with is to step up savings and systematic, productive work.

Only by a common effort of the whole nation shall we be able to overcome the crisis and to restore the lost standard of life. We are faced with difficult and arduous toil. We often appeal to society for such effort, also from this rostrum. Today it is not appeals that are at stake: it is simply a hard necessity. We must blast our way through the resilient rock of the current reality behind which there lies a greater security of the state, a wide square [as heard] of socioeconomic progress -- and hence an improvement in the nation's standard of life. The time left to blast through is limited. Those who wish to gain time cannot waste it. In conditions such as these, the speed and quality of decisions and, subsequently, a consistent implementation of them, are of the greatest importance.

Therefore, only by our own -- I repeat, our own efforts, efforts that are ever better organized, productive, can we overcome and resolve the complicated knot of the current difficulties. If we succeed in this, socialist Poland's economy will begin its forward march.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM RESUMES 23 APR

LD230826 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] At 0900 this morning debates of the Eighth Plenary Session of the PZPR Central Committee were resumed. The debates are chaired by Central Committee First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski.

In accordance with the adopted agenda, the plenary discussion has begun. First to take the floor was Kazimierz Lewandowski, candidate member of the Central Committee and foreman at the Felika Dzierzynski steelworks in Dabrowa Cornicza. He raised the problems of the Polish metalworking industry, the conditions and difficulties in which this important branch of our economy works.

The participants in the Eighth Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee received -- before the beginning of the debates -- a report containing a synthesis of the debates in the nine problem groups of the eighth plenum. In all the groups, 157 members spoke and 5 speeches were entered in the minutes. The individual reports contain the attitude of a given group to the main issues expressed in the reports by the central Committee Politburo and the government, presented on the first day of the plenum. There are also lists of the most important detailed motions.

COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT OF BCP'S MLADENOV 20 APRIL

LD202330 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 20 Apr 82

["Communique on the Visit to the Polish People's Republic by the Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Apr (PAP) -- Peter Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria paid an official visit of friendship to Poland on 19-20 April 1982 at the invitation of Josef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic.

During his stay in Poland, Petur Mladenov was received by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation; and by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic. The talks passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

On behalf of the general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Minister P. Mladenov extended an invitation for a party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic, headed by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, to pay an official, friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The time of the visit will be determined via diplomatic channels.

The ministers of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria exchanged information -- in the spirit of traditional friendship and mutual understanding -- on the internal situation in their countries, analyzed the state of and prospects for the development of bilateral relations and discussed topical problems of the international situation.

P. Mladenov reported on the realization of the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress on the question of further progress in the building of a developed socialist society in Bulgaria and about the chief tasks of the Eighth 5-Year-Plan of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

J. Czyrek dealt with the main actions directed at the realization of the decisions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, and reported on the situation in Poland, and the measures taken after the introduction of martial law for its further stabilization. He also stressed the importance of the seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum for the strengthening of its leading role among the people.

Minister P. Mladenov stressed that the actions of the Military Council of Natonal Salvation were from the very beginning taken with the full understanding of the Bulgarian authorities and people.

He observed that the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria resolutely oppose any attempts at interference by the United States and other capitalist states in Poland's internal affairs, considering them a blatant violation of the generally accepted norms of international law, the UN Charter and the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference.

The ministers considered that any restrictions applied with regard to the Polish People's Republic and the USSR by the United States and certain states of NATO are an attempt to undermine the peaceful structure of international relations and a threat to security in Europe.

They stessed that all plans to undermine socialism in Poland are doomed to failure.

P. Mladenov declared that the People's Republic of Bulgaria would continue to give the Polish People's Republic full support on the international arena, defending its soveriegn rights to autonomous solution of its internal problems.

J. Czyrek expressed his gratitude for the political and economic assistance given to Poland by the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

During the talks they discussed directions of the further development of all-round relations, whose strengthening is an important factor of the socialist development of the two states. They stressed the need for the further deepening of political cooperation. They expressed the desire for the further development of economic cooperation, the expansion of specialization and coproduction in bilateral relations and within the framework of CEMA. The sides advocated the further development of relations in the field of culture, science, education and tourism, the strengthening of the traditional bonds between the peoples of the two countries and the continuation of the exchange of experiences between kindred provinces and districts.

The ministers expressed their concern at the deteriorating international situation. Confirming the collision of the tendencies toward detente and toward confrontation, they pointed to the spiralling of the arms race and the stepping-up of the course of confrontation by the United States and NATO, the striving to change the correlation of [remainder of sentence indistinct]

In the talks, stress was laid on the importance of the process of detente initated by the All-European Conference on Security and Cooperation. Both ministers expressed the hope for a return to constructive dialogue by the states which signed the Helsinki Final Act, and a speedy completion of the Madrid Conference. They also advocated the holding of a conference devoted to questions of military detente and disarmament in Europe.

The sides voiced the desire to make a constructive contribution to preparations for the Second Extraordinary Session of the UN General Assembly devoted to problems of disarmament.

The ministers paid attention to the need to increase efforts in all fields to remove the threat of war, halt the arms race and reach progess in the sphere of disarmament. They voiced the hope that the Soviet-American talks in Geneva would lead to the achievement of an agreement and would serve the strengthening of security in Europe. This aim would also be served by reaching agreement at the Vienna talks.

The Polish People's Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria highly approve of the fresh initiatives of the USSR presented by L.I. Brezhnev concerning the limitation of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

The Polish People's Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria are fully determined to develop a dialogue with all states on the principle of equality, mutual advantage and noninterference in internal affairs, in the interests of peace and cooperation among the nations.

Guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic will continue to make their contribution to the strengthening of the Warsaw Treaty and CEMA in the name of the inviolable friendship and fraternal cooperation between the countries of the socialist community.

The Polish side highly approves the consistent peace-loving policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, directed at reinforcing the climate of mutual understanding and good-neighborly relations among the states of the Balkan Peninsula and voices support for its fresh constructive initiative on the question of transforming this region into a zone free of nuclear weapons.

Characterized by its cordiality and the desire of both sides to deepen the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries and peoples, the meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic and People's Republic of Bulgaria was held in a spirit of full unanimity on all the questions discussed.

The minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, P. Mladenov, invited the minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, J. Czyrek, to make an official friendly visit to Bulgaria.

The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

BELGRADE RADIO SAYS JARUZELSKI TO VISIT BULGARIA

AU221126 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] It has been learned from Sofia political circles that Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and premier of Poland, will visit Bulgaria. It is believed that the visit, at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, head of the Bulgarian party and state, will take place in the second half of May.

CZYREK CHAIRS FOREIGN POLICY SESSION 15 APRIL

AU221105 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Apr 82 p 5

[PAP report: "The Implementation of Polish Foreign Policy -- Interdepartmental Session"]

[Text] In line with the government report, the Sejm deputies' discussion and the Sejm resolution of 25 March 1982, on 15 April an interdepartmental coordinating session was held to discuss the state bodies' central tasks in implementing the principles of Polish foreign policy. Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member, Central Committee secretary and minister of foreign affairs, was in the chair.

The session discussed the issues of bilateral and multilateral relations with foreign countries; political and economic activities; and activities in the field of culture, science, information, cooperation with Poles abroad, tourism and so on. It stressed the need to implement the tasks posed by those activities in a thrifty and effective manner, which calls for the necessary organizational measures and their correct coordination.

Discussing the current issues of the international situation, J. Czyrek confirmed that Poland remains open to the development of normal relations and mutually advantageous cooperation with all states, but that its sovereignty must be fully respected and there must not be any interference in its internal affairs. The progressive stabilization of the country's domestic situation and the solution of the problems of our economic crisis should also encourage the successful restoration of Poland's cooperation with other countries. The contacts and cooperation with the USSR and other fraternal countries of the socialist community are developing satisfactorily, as proved by the course and results of the visits paid by our party-state delegations to the USSR, the GDR and the CSSR. The session discussed the conclusions and decisions resulting from those visits and their implementation.

Much attention was paid to Poland's relations with developing countries, and to the further activization of the political and economic dialogue with the governments of a number of these countries. Bearing in mind political conditions and Poland's economic interests, the session stressed the need for new solutions and for the effective coordination of the activities of all departments.

The participants in the session agreed that Poland's militant activities in the international arena will help strengthen all our partners' conviction that the further development of contacts with Poland is consistent with the best interests of our people and state, and with the broad interests of international cooperation, stabilization and peace in Europe and the world.

MADEJ HOLDS MOSCOW TALKS WITH BAYBAKOV

LD221844 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] The chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers, deputy premier Zbigniew Madej, held a meeting in Moscow today with the chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers, deputy premier Nikolay Baybakov. They discussed current mutual economic cooperation issues.

KULIKOV, OTHERS MARK USSR TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD230738 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Celebrations are taking place in the Soviet Union of the Polish-Soviet treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid. A soiree has been organized in Kiev with the participation of the local authorities. A meeting of friendship has taken place at the Polish Embassy in Moscow which was attended by, among others, Boris Bratcheko, minister of coal industry and deputy chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society, and Marshal Viktor Kulikov, first deputy of the Ministry of Defense [title as heard] and commander in chief of the Warsaw Treaty Armed Forces.

KUBERSKI WANTS BETTER RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL

TA071610 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 7 Apr 82 pp 1, 4

[Report by special correspondent to Warsaw Edwin Eytan]

[Excerpt] Polish Minister of Religious Affairs Jerzy Kuberski -- a close aide of General Jaruzelski -- yesterday told me that Poland is striving to improve its relations with Israel. Kuberski visited Israel last year and hopes to visit again in 1983.

The Polish minister received me in his office and our meeting lasted over 2 hours. Officials in his office noted that the fact that Kuberski made time to meet an Israeli journalist in spite of his tight schedule indicated the importance that the Polish Government attaches to good relations with Israel.

In the meeting the Polish minister firmly denied that there are indications of a resurgence of anti-Semitism in Poland since the declaration of martial law last December. He promised to check any specific complaint, to punish the culprits and added: "On behalf of General Jaruzelski I can say that we will energetically fight against any expression of anti-Semitism from any quarter and we will punish the culprits."

Kuberski added that the Polish Government would be willing to approve the appointment of a permanent rabbi in Warsaw if an appropriate candidate is found. The tiny Jewish communities in Warsaw, Lodz, Bialstok, Krakow and Lublin intend to celebrate the Passover seder tonight -- early in the evening due to the curfew. The United Jewish Appeal has supplied kosher wine from Israel and matzo bread from Hungary to the Polish Jews.

ARMY DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT TO LIBYA

LD221714 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] As the JANA press agency has reported, the chief of staff of the Armed Forces of Libya, Brigadier Mustafa al-Kharroubi gave a dinner for the Polish Army delegation led by Florian Siwicki, deputy minister of national defense. The delegation has been in Tripoli since Tuesday.

SYRIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN WARSAW 21 APR

LD220154 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] A 14-man delegation of the People's Assembly of the Syrian Arab Republic has arrived in Warsaw at the invitation of Sejm Speaker Stanislaw Gucwa. The delegation in headed by Mahmud az-Zubi, speaker of the People's Assembly of the Syrian Arab Republic and head of the Ba'th Party's Office of Social Organizations. The guests were welcomed at Akecie Airport by Sejm speaker Stanislaw Gucwa, some Sejm deputies and representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Syria's ambassador in Poland, Tawfiq al-Jahni, was also present. Immediately after their arrival, the delegation was familiarized with the agenda of their visit, which will last until 25 April.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES ECONOMIC COUNCIL 17 APR

AU221219 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Apr 82 pp 1-2

[PAP report on the 17 April opening session of the Consultative Economic Council in Warsaw: "An Important Element of Social Dialogue" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] ON 17 APRIL 1982, THE FIRST, OPENING SESSION OF THE CONSULTATIVE ECONOMIC COUNCIL WAS HELD, ATTENDED BY ARMY GEN WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI, PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE FIRST SECRETARY AND COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CHAIRMAN.

The council assessed the socioeconomic situation in the last 18 months, and examined major problems concerning the state of economy between the first and second quarters. The opening session also elected presidium members of the Consultative Economic Council and set up 11 problem teams. The deliberations were chaired by Prof Czeslaw Bobrowski, acting chairman of the council.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, Council of Ministers chairman, emphasized that the government and public pinned great hopes on the activities of the Consultative Socioeconomic Council. Its activity will undoubtedly contribute toward the awareness of public expectations and will help create the necessary climate of social confidence. CERTAINLY, IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT TO CONTROL THE COMPLEX ECONOMIC ORGANISM OF THE STATE WITHOUT ANY INTELLECTUAL SUPPORT AND WITHOUT THE PERCEPTION OF PHENOMENA AND PROBLEMS, FREE FROM THE PRESSURE OF THE CURRENT ISSUES. The consultative council should become an instrument of dialogue between the authorities and the public.

The government is aware that its activity will win public approval if the basis of consulting and of jointly shaping decisions of the greatest importance for the people, the state and the economy is sufficiently broad. That is one of the fundamental conditions for promoting socialist democracy in our country. The foundation of the Consultative Economic Council is an important step on precisely this road.

Our socioeconomic situation is still very difficult, Wojciech Jaruzelski said. HOWEVER, WE HAVE ATTAINED A HIGHLY ESSENTIAL, ALTHOUGH PERHAPS NOT FULLY APPRECIATED, GOAL: THE GALLOPING PROCESS OF RUINING THE ECONOMY HAS BEEN CHECKED. Some moves were perhaps not sufficiently effective or consistent, but accountable for that were not only the deficiencies of our acts, but primarily the enormous changes in socioeconomic conditions, the destructiveness of many pressures and acts that took place in recent times, as well as the further complications in our relations with capitalist countries.

THE PROCESS OF CHANGE IN THE ECONOMIC -- AND PRIMARILY IN THE PRODUCTION AND TECHNOLOGICAL -- STRUCTURE IS EXTREMELY DIFFICULT AND NEEDS TIME. AT THE SAME TIME SOCIETY IS TIRED OF THE RESULTS OF THE PROLONGED CRISIS, TIRED OF WAITING FOR IMPROVEMENTS. The present situation is also complex because what people are looking for is not only the restoration of normal living conditions, but also compensation for the delays and omissions which have grown up in some spheres for many years, for example in housing construction, health services, communications or the protection of the environment.

AT PRESENT, the premier said, WE MUST SKILLFULLY COMBINE MEASURES WHICH SHOULD PRIMARILY RAPIDLY MITIGATE THE DIFFICULT LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE POPULATION WITH EFFORTS TO CHANGE THE SOCIOECONOMIC STRUCTURE AND THE MECHANISM OF ITS FUNCTIONING IN SUCH A WAY AS TO REACH IN THE NEAREST FUTURE THE PATH OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. The government expects the Consultative Economic Council to assist it in settling those problems. Above all, we expect strategic proposals. But to attain the far-reaching objectives, we must today keep and defend certain positions, we must not permit any further regress in the economy and the social complications connected with this. Those are the tasks implied by the updated program for overcoming the crisis and for stabilizing the economy. Its last version is now in the process of consultation, and we would be very glad, Wojciech Jaruzelski emphasized, also to obtain an opinion on this subject from council members. That is important from the point of view of the forthcoming Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum.

In recent years, the level of social consumption has dropped. Taking into account the present conditions, we cannot hope for a rapid improvement. Thus the question arises what methods are to be used to reconcile the natural egalitarian tendencies and the right sensitiveness to social justice with the need to encourage maximum labor productivity, initiative and enterprise. WE MUST ALSO ANSWER THE QUESTION WHAT SHOULD BE THE FURTHER POLICY ON RETAIL PRICES AND THE POLICY ON DIVIDING THE FUND OF CONSUMPTION BETWEEN PRIVATE AND COLLECTIVE CONSUMPTION, AND HOW SHOULD THE FUND OF COLLECTIVE CONSUMPTION BE DIVIDED AMONG VARIOUS SPHERES.

Many questions also arise in the strictly economic sphere. How to reorient our cooperation, while endeavoring to consolidate the country's economic position, to reduce our dependence on foreign countries, while giving preference to the socialist countries and also expanding contacts with developing countries. How to turn our present emergency efforts into a lasting offensive on those foreign markets, into a closer integration in the CEMA framework. At the same time, the question arises of how to itemize commodity turnovers to abate the needs for imports, and at the same time -- notwithstanding our payment situation -- to avoid the formation of a technological gap between our industry and that of the economically advanced countries in the world. What general strategy is to be adopted in exploiting our raw materials at home? How to make the country self-sufficient in food? The selection of development paths for our economy, the direction of changes in the structure of production and in production technologies, and thus also decisions concerning investment policy, will largely depend on the objective and penetrating answers to be provided by science to those questions.

WHILE TACKLING PROBLEMS CONCERNING THE ECONOMIC REFORM, WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI EMPHASIZED THAT THE GOVERNMENT WOULD BE CONSISTENT IN THAT RESPECT. HOWEVER, THE GENERAL THESES OF REFORM AND THE DETAILED SOLUTIONS SET FORTH IN LEGAL ACTS WERE PREPARED IN A DEFINITE, VERY HEATED SOCIOPOLITICAL ATMOSPHERE. The several months of reform in practice also indicate many weak spots. It would be purposeful to find out which of them are of objective character, and which result from subjective errors committed in activity. The government invariably stands up for a comprehensive reform in the management and functioning of the economy, and for reforms necessary in the functioning of the socialist state's structures.

THE FOUNDATION OF THE CONSULTATIVE ECONOMIC COUNCIL IS TO BE REGARDED AS AN IMPORTANT STEP IN ABIDING BY THE CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLE OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION. The premier gave assurances that the government would do its utmost to provide the council with conditions appropriate for its activities, including for the maximum publication of the results of the council's work. Those results would promote economic science in our society and would be a lasting element in social dialogue.

The presidium of the Consultative Economic Council was constituted as follows: Prof Czeslaw Bobrowski, chairman; Dr Wieslaw Rydygier, general secretary; Prof Mieczyslaw Kabaj from the Institute for Labor and Social Affairs; Prof Aleksander Lukasiewicz from the University of Warsaw; Prof Mieczyslaw Nasilowski from the Main School of Planning and Statistics; and Prof Waclaw Wilczynski from the Academy of Economics in Poznan, members elected at the Saturday session.

PRIMATE GLEMP'S HOMILY AT WARSAW-URSUS PARISH

AU221633 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 16-18 Apr 82 p 6

[Homily delivered by Archbishop Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland, at the Warsaw-Ursus Parish of St Joseph on 14 March]

[Excerpt] The holy script read today in the churches tells us that Christ entered the Jerusalem Temple during Passover and found peddlers and hucksters doing their business there. Thereupon he made a whip of some ropes and ran all of them out of the temple. He put the temple in order, and the Jerusalem Temple was at that time the center of Israel's entire national life. Thus Christ revealed himself as the reformer who promotes what comes from God so that there are no abuses and no perfidy against the order required by God.

Chirst is a reformer and reforms every kind of life. Our life's reform begins with the admission of our sins. This is our conversion and reform. Christ reforms the order of personal life and of social life. We seek ways of reform so often: Let us apply the way that has proved itself. Christ is renewal. St. Paul said: "We must renew everything in Christ." The renewal that the church reaffirms and implements affects the most basic foundations of human existence, and this is why the foundations proposed by Christ are so enduring.

Today we talk about social agreement as the premise for national agreement and rebirth. I think that this congregation, which is so united through the unity of prayer, is a step toward national and social agreement to enable us to produce mutual forgiveness. We can also see before us the prospect that will light our road to a better future. Yesterday, Saturday, after a Holy Mass in Jasna Gora, I was approached by one, and then another, gentleman who said: "I was released from internment and have come here to thank the Holy Mother for the grace of conversion and renewal and for rejoining society. That gentleman kneeled with such devotion before the Holy Mother, knowing that she was his mainstay as she is our mainstay.

In the past few days many persons have been released from internment. We are full of hope that other persons will also be released, that the places of isolation will remain empty and that these persons will join our community to pray and work together and to experience renewal together. Dearest ones, it is certain that your community in this city will pray to the Holy Mother for the many persons who are interned and for those who are in prisons as convicts. You will offer your prayers -- that supernatural help -- for them.

I also think that prayers will be offered for him who wore a pin of the Holy Mother on the lapel of his coat and wore it as an external manifestation of his feelings because every external sign should have its roots in one's heart. I think that you will pray for Lech Walesa to be able to leave his place of internment because we know that his presence threatens no one and that he will be the beginning of the great road that we all intend to tread toward mutual agreement and mutual concord and with regard to which we beg and will beg the Holy Mother to strengthen us in our good resolutions. Amen.

MARITIME WORKERS DISCUSS FUTURE OF UNION

LD222218 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Gdansk-Gdynia, 22 Apr (PAP) -- A meeting has been held in Gdynia on the future shape and place of the trade unions in the country. Among the 200 participants, the majority were activists in the industrial trade union of sailors and port workers. They expressed the view that the structure of the trade unions ought to be based on industrial branches. Differences of opinions became apparent on other issues. Some proposed that the union be revived as quickly as possible in its old form, while others considered that a model of trade union pluralism ought to be tried through the creation of small unions representing specific occupational groups. The view was predominant that there can be no return to the state of affairs before August 1980 and the union structure of that time, including the Central Trade Union Council.

MESSNER ON NATIONAL REBIRTH CIVIC COMMITTEES

AU221113 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Apr 82 p 5

[PAP report: "The Country's Most Important Problems -- Civic Committees for National Rebirth in Action"]

[Text] Representatives of the Katowice party body, the ZSL, the SD and the voivodship office met with functionaries of Katowice Voivodship civic committees for national rebirth in Katowice on 15 April.

Exchanging experience of their work in their communities, representatives of the committees discussed improving and searching for new forms of the national rebirch movement, which helps to create the climate for implementing the idea of national agreement among all social forces professing the principles of socialism in Poland. Zbigniew Messner, PZPR Politburo member and first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Katowice, was present.

At present there are 307 civic committees for national rebirth in Katowice Voivodship, which are supported by about 5,500 voluntary social workers from various sections of society.

The meeting decided to organize a "little Sejm" for the workers of the voivodship committees to help them exchange experience.

Z. Messner stressed the genuinely social attitudes of the committees' functionaries who volunteered on their own initiative to help solve people's specific problems at the most appropriate time -- in the country's very difficult sociopolitical and economic situation -- their sole concern being the salvation and rebirth fo the socialist fatherland.

ZYCIE PARTII BOARD ELECTS BARCIKOWSKI CHAIRMAN

LD222338 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] A meeting of the editorial board of the bi-weekly PZPR Central Committee organ ZYCIE PARTII was held in the capital today. The board elected Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee as chairman, and Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, candidate Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee as deputy chairman. The editorial work plan for this year was discussed.

WARSAW PZPR ACTIVISTS DISCUSS PARTY PUBLICATIONS

AU221127 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17-18 Apr 82 p 8

[PAP report: "Meeting in the PZPR Central Committee Ideological Department"]

[Text] On 16 April a meeting was held in the PZPR Central Committee Ideological Department with a group of workers-party activists from the largest Warsaw factories to discuss publications that are of help in the party's ideological work. The discussion concerned in particular the materials to popularize the ninth congress resolutions.

The participants in an interesting and committed discussion aired their views on the subjects and forms of party publications and periodicals, and submitted a number of proposals on improving the party's training, information and propaganda work. They also strongly stressed the need for ideological work to tackle the problems that now are central to the worker communities' interest.

The meeting criticized the form of the published materials, above all their slogan-like and often incomprehensible language. It agreed that the party's ideological-educational work is little known in basic party organizations and among the nonparty sections of the worker communities.

Summing up the discussion, Janusz Janicki, deputy head of the Ideological Department, stressed the importance of the views and observations of the worker aktivs for improving the performance of the party apparatus, and promised further periodic meetings of this kind.

DLUGUSZ DISCUSSES 'FREE PRODUCTION CAPACITIES'

AU221405 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 19 Apr 82 p 3

[Henryk Chadzynski interview with Minister Stanislaw Dlugusz, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission: "On Terms of Advantage" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] The results of the 24th session of the Polish-Soviet Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation and of the simultaneous meeting with representatives of the leaderships of the planning commissions in a number of socialist countries in Warsaw have stimulated the Western press to publish various commentaries, which are at times very much removed from the true substance of the signed accords. At the same time we have received queries from many readers about the principles of payments and about the advantages stemming from our partners' using the free production capacities of the Polish industry. That is why we have decided to interview Stanislaw Dlugusz on this subject.

[Question] Minister, do you think that the issue of the exploitation of free production capacities is often simplified by various people?

[Answer] The issue is very complicated because the fact that we have free production capacities can be traced back not only to our errors resulting from the incorrect proportions of economic development and investment policy and to the difficulties of the balance of payments caused by the inadequate export orientation of our entire economy, but also to the loan blockade applied against us, which is curbing our imports. Compared with the first quarter of 1981, our imports from the capitalist countries in the first quarter of this year dropped by 43.5 percent. We began talks on this subject with our socialist partners quite a long time ago, and their continuation in Warsaw sought to further ease our supply difficulties and to use free production capacities for processing the raw materials supplied by our partners. During the Polish-Soviet session in Warsaw we had talks with the leaderships of the planning commissions of Bulgaria, the CSSR, Hungary, the GDR, Romania and the USSR to define possibilities for these countries to use our free production capacities and to join in completing and exploiting the investment projects we are unable to complete because of the lack of resources.

However, it is worth noting a certain long-term aspect of the two projects in view of the fact that the sessions considered how to work out a comprehensive program for cooperation among socialist countries primarily on the basis of their actual production potentials and their scientific-technical base in order to reduce our community's dependence on the capitalist countries -- on Western imports. As you can see, the conventional term "free production capacities" includes a number of issues capable of various forms of cooperation, various difficulties and various deadlines.

[Question] Can any spheres be made out in which the CEMA countries' freedom from imports, above all cooperation imports, will be primarily promoted?

[Answer] There are many such spheres, but I will mention the equipment for sea vessels. Almost all our countries import component parts for the vessels they themselves build, although their production and research potential are large enough to enable them to meet their common needs much more promptly and more effectively through combined efforts.

Going over to genuine cooperation in that and other spheres of production is now becoming a necessity and characteristic feature of the development of socialist integration. In particular, we are especially interested in long-term solutions of problems such as food, the development of the fuel and energy base, and the supply and utilization of the necessary raw materials.

[Question] The talks about exploiting our free production capacities are taking place in a situation which is extremely difficult for us. How will this be done and how will accounts be settled? In other words, is this help or partnership?

[Answer] For the time being it is help, although it is based on strict accounts, but in the long run it will enable us to consolidate ourselves as an equal and attractive partner. Of course, I do not have in mind the first supplies after 13 December 1981, which were not even accounted for and were regarded as emergency assistance. The same can be said of the 1981 convertible currency operation and the rescheduling of our debts. However, a more extensive commitment to schemes of cooperation and the processing of the raw materials belonging to our partners are results of normal contacts based on business accounting and mutual advantage.

[Question] How much do we owe to socialist countries? This is a subject far less publicized than our Western debts.

[Answer] We owe money to the West and to most socialist countries. The USSR is our chief creditor. In 1980 and 1981 we were unable to balance our imports from the Soviet Union, and raw and other materials account for 60 percent of them. It is also common knowledge that the 1982 trade protocol does not provide for balancing our trade with the Soviet Union and that we owe some R3 billion on this account. The USSR has postponed the repayment of this sum beyond the period of the next 5-year plan and granted us a low-interest loan for this purpose.

We owe money to the CSSR, Hungary, the GDR, Bulgaria and Romania. At the end of 1981 our debts to those countries amounted to about 25 percent of our debt to the USSR.

[Question] Could you describe how we settle our trade accounts with the socialist countries? Is it true that our debts to those countries were reduced in 1981, which was so difficult for us?

[Answer] For obvious reasons the socialist countries were very strict in trading with us. Because in 1981 we failed to honor our obligations in many cases, those countries automatically reduced their supplies to Poland. It is a fact that in 1981 our debts to them decreased slightly. The situation improved crucially after 13 December, when we asked them to speed up the supplies of raw and other materials and market goods. After 2 months it became obvious that the Soviet Union was scrupulously honoring its obligations.

On the other hand, in January and February we did not notice that some socialist countries had quickened their supplies to us as agreed, but it should be said that our intervention was effective and that the imports from the socialist countries increased 10.7 percent in the first quarter of the year, compared with the same period last year, although not all delays were made good.

[Question] The Western press continues to charge that Poland is beginning to turn its back on Western trade. Is it true that the program for restructuring our trade and for closer links with CEMA countries means that we tend to break off our ties with the West?

[Answer] We must categorically reject such views projected by some homespun economic journalists in the West. First it is not we that have turned our backs on the West. It is the West that has shown itself inconsiderate toward us and has curbed our fiscal potential to import. The fears that Poland's more intensive cooperation within CEMA may prove disadvantageous to Poland are based on certain political aims. And if we assume that the attitude toward us on the part of the United States and other Western countries is of a more lasting nature, which we cannot rule out, there is nothing for us to do except to intensify our cooperation with the socialist countries. We do not turn our backs on the West and do not want to abandon our economic cooperation with the developed capitalist countries. This is dictated by our economic interests and political principles. Polish foreign policy has always been in favor of strengthening peace and the international structure that serves it. There is nothing like economic cooperation to strengthen mutual trust and rapprochement. But it must be cooperation based on mutual benefits that are not merely short-term, but long-range as well. Besides, practice has proved that the stronger our position in socialist integration, the more attractive Poland has been for cooperation with Western partners.

THREE SEJM COMMISSIONS HOLD JOINT SESSION

LD230856 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] The Sejm Commissions of the Economic Plan, Budget and Finances; Legislative Work; and For Employees' Self-Management in the Enterprises, held a joint session yesterday.

The draft list of enterprises and organizations which are to elect candidates members of the Socioeconomic Council attached to the Sejm was considered. Deputy Jan Szczepanski, who participated in the session and whom the Sejm elected in March as the chairman of the council, said during the discussions that the Socioeconomic Council is not to be a representative body and the tasks of its members is not to represent their works enterprises or organizations but to present the opinions of their milieus and to offer sensible advice.

The most important thing is thus that the most reasonable people should be elected -- those who enjoy prestige and respect among their workforces. The commissions took note of and accepted the proposals by the subcommission which, together with the observations of the deputies, will be submitted to the Sejm Presidium.

BRIEFS

NEW UNDERSECRETARY -- The premier has appointed Dr Kazimierz Olesiak undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Finance. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Apr 82 p 5 AU]

TRADE SESSION WITH YUGOSLAV -- The annual session of the Polish-Yugoslav and the Yugoslav-Polish Chambers of Trade was held in Warsaw on 15 April. The session noted that the intensification of Polish-Yugoslav trade may greatly ease the difficulties facing the economies of the two countries. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Apr 82 p 7 AU]

WORKERS, OFFICIALS MARK LENIN'S BIRTHDAY 22 APR

Festival Meeting

AU221930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Apr (AGERPRES) -- Marking the 112th birth anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, revolutionary thinker, founder and leader of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of the Soviet state, militant for social and national liberty, for the cause of socialism and communism, a festive meeting was held in Bucharest on April 22.

Attending were working people of Bucharest enterprises and institutions, party and state activists, veteran militants of the RCP and the working-class movement, men of science and letters, students, military and pupils.

Present were members of the embassy of the Soviet Union in Bucharest.

Seated in the Presidium were Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Cornel Onescu, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania, chairman of the General Council of the Romanian Association of Relations With the Soviet Union (ARLUS), Ion Popescu-Puturi, member of the CC of the RCP, director of the Institute of Historical and Sociopolitical Studies under the CC of the RCP, other officials.

Seated in the Presidium was also V.I. Drozdenko, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest.

Ion Popescu-Puturi spoke about V.I. Lenin's personality and revolutionary activity.

A documentary was shown and a Soviet photodocumentary exhibition was seen at the end of the festive meeting.

Puturi Address

AU221945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Report on Speech by RCP Central Committee member Ion Popescu-Puturi at the 22 April Bucharest festive meeting dedicated to the 112th birth anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin]

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Apr (AGERPRES) -- In the speech he made at the festive meeting marking V.I. Lenin's birth anniversary, Ion Popescu-Puturi highlighted the personality of the great revolutionary thinker, brilliant continuator of Marx and Engels' teachings, founder and leader of the CPSU and of the Soviet state, intrepid fighter for the cause of the proletariat, for social liberation and national freedom, for the triumph of the lofty ideas of socialism and communism. Lenin -- the speaker said -- furthered the theoretical heritage of Marxism adapting it to the period he lived in and to the specific conditions in which he carried on his activity, enriched the dialectical and historical materialism, the scientific socialism, the strategy and tactics of the revolution and of socialist construction with new theses and conclusions. His entire life and work is an example of theoretical approach, in a new way, to the essential questions of the struggle for a socialist and communist society.

Pointing out that the force of Lenin's ideas is reflected in the remarkable results the peoples of the USSR scored in the development of the economy, science, technology, culture and in other fields of activity. In the country's assertion as a particularly important factor of international life, the speaker said that the USSR became, in a historically short period of time, a powerful socialist state with a developed economy, with a first-ranking technical and scientific potential.

Next, the speaker referred to the struggle of the working class in Romania, to the creative application in this country, of the general teachings stemming from the experience of the world revolutionary movement, to the relations of friendship and solidarity between the Romanian proletariat and that of Russia, between the Romanian and Soviet communists, to the establishment of which Lenin himself made an outstanding contribution. The speaker also said that Lenin had contacts with front-ranking militants of the revolutionary movement of Romania, often making references to and being highly appreciative of the revolutionary struggle of the Romanian proletariat and peasantry, showing his empathy with the Romanian people's legitimate aspirations after the achievement of its national unity.

Stating that the friendship and solidarity between the RCP and the CPSU, between the Romanian people and the peoples of the USSR have old and luminous traditions, the speaker mentioned that the Romanian workers, the advanced social and political forces of Romania sincerely rejoiced at the victory of the Russian proletariat, manifested from the very beginning their solidarity with the young Soviet Republic.

Stressing that, in the years of socialism, the Romanian-Soviet relations successfully develop and amplify in the most diverse domains, the speaker said: The steady development of the cooperation between Romania and the USSR, the deepening of the manysided links between the two countries point to the viability of the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and comradely reciprocal assistance, principles sanctioned in highly significant documents. The talks between the two party and state leaders, Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, had a decisive role in their ascending course.

Paying homage to Vladimir Ilich Lenin's personality, the speaker highlighted that the revolutionary experience of the RCP obviously confirmed the rectitude of the Leninist ideas regarding the necessity of a creative attitude, of continuous development of that theory, of its application to the specific national conditions. He also said that a vital factor of the great achievements of the RCP was its capability of creatively translating into fact the general laws of social development adapting them to the specific historical, social and national conditions in Romania, its original approach to the practical problems of the revolution and socialist construction in Romania, understanding that solutions must not be imitated, that there was no universally valid "pattern", that each country must lead its own way to socialism.

Synthesis of its own fighting experience, proof of its receptivity to the new, of the determination with which it eliminates everything which is obsolete and puts a brake on progress, the RCP programme of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and of Romania's advance to communism is, through its provisions and objectives, an expression of creative Marxism-Leninism in Romania. The remarkable success the Romanian people has scored -- the speaker underlined -- are indissolubly linked to the theoretical and practical activity carried on by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu, characterized by daring thinking, by a permanent investigation of the new, by the thorough understanding of the essential phenomena in social life, by his decisive role in substantiating the country's development paths, in elucidating the sociopolitical process of contemporaneity, in harmoniously blending Romania's home and foreign policy.

After enlarging upon the achievements the Romanian people has scored in the country's socioeconomic growth, the speaker referred to the RCP foreign policy stating inter alia: As a European country which witnessed the horrors of war, Romania declares firmly for a stop in the deployment of further medium-range missiles in Europe and, generally, of any nuclear missiles, as well as for a passage to the withdrawal and destruction of the existing ones. Romania has hailed the statement made by the general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, L.I. Brezhnev, whereby the Soviet Union undertakes not to emplace further medium-range missiles in Europe over the whole period of negotiations, to halt the deployment and reduce those in place, and in which he asserted that the USSR was ready even to pass to a unilateral reduction of a certain number of the existing missiles.

In that context, the speaker referred to the actions taken by Romania for the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting, for the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe, for the continuation of the all-European meetings started in Helsinki, for the undertaking of measures which should guarantee genuine security to the peoples on the continent.

In conclusion, Ion Popescu-Puturi emphasized the need for the eradication of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order, pointed to the broad international activity of the RCP for the strengthening of collaboration and solidarity with all the communist and workers' parties, with the socialist and social democratic parties, with the national liberation movements and ruling parties in the developing countries, with other democratic parties, with revolutionary and progressive organizations everywhere.

CONSTANTIN MEETS USSR'S TALYZIN IN MOSCOW

AU221907 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 22 Apr (AGERPRES) -- On April 23, Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister, Romania's permanent representative to the CMEA, had an interview with N.V. Talyzin, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, co-chairman of the Romanian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration.

Questions were examined related to the further development of economic collaboration and cooperation between Romania and the Soviet Union in the current quinquennium and in future.

TALKS WITH CSSR DELEGATION BEGIN 22 APRIL

AU221927 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1738 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Apr (AGERPRES) -- The 13th session of the Joint Romanian-Czechoslovak Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration started in Bucharest on April 22.

Starting from the positive results scored in the steady development of the Romanian-Czechoslovak economic relations following the translation into fact of the understandings reached and decisions made during the top-level meetings, the two delegations led by Ion Patan, deputy prime minister of Romania, and Ladislav Gerle, deputy prime minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, examine new ways for deepening and diversifying the economic and technical-scientific cooperation in domains of mutual interest, for expanding the commercial exchanges between the two countries.

CEAUSESCU CABLES TSEDENBAL WHILE FLYING OVER MPR

OW161345 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1437 GMT 14 Apr 82

[From 14 April press review]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 14 Apr (MONTSAME) -- Today's UNEN frontpaged a telegram sent by N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, from his aircraft while flying over our country. The telegram wishes the Mongolian people great successes in socialist construction and the social and economic development of the MPR.

VOJVODINA LC CONFERENCE OPENS IN NOVI SAD

22 Apr Session Overview

LD230420 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1519 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 22 Apr (TANJUG) -- The 17th Conference of the Vojvodina League of Communists opened in a festive and working atmosphere in the main hall of the municipal sports center in Novi Sad this afternoon to the sounds of the Internationale. This highest-ranking meeting of the communists of Vojvodina is being attended by nearly 1,500 delegates and guests, who are expected to speak openly and critically during their 3 days of work both about the ideopolitical activity of 225,000 communists [of Vojvodina] during the past 4 years and about the development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and to define further tasks.

Bosko Krunic, president of the Vojvodina League of Communists Provincial Committee, opened the conference. He greeted delegates and guests -- particularly Branko Mikulic and Bruno Vuletic, who represent the LCY Central Committee -- and the representatives of the League of Communists Central Committee of Serbia, Bosnia-Hercegovina, Montenegro, Croatia, Macedonia, Slovenia and the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee.

Speaking on behalf of the elected working presidium of the conference, Dusan Popovic, chairman of the working presidium, recalled that the working class and working people, national liberation war veterans, the young, the children and the nations and nationalities of our country had been left without Comrade Tito in the period between the 16th and 17th Vojvodina League of Communists Conferences.

All of the conference participants then held a minute of silence to pay homage to Comrade Tito, Comrade Kardelj, Comrades Jovan Veselinov and Stevan Doronjski and other members of the League of Communists who died between the two Vojvodina League of Communists conferences. After the working bodies of the conference were elected and the agenda was adopted, Bosko Krunic, president of the Vojvodina League of Communists Provincial Committee, submitted the report entitled "The Vojvodina League of Communists in the Struggle for the Further Development of Socialist Self-Management and Socioeconomic Stabilization."

When the plenary session was resumed under the chairmanship of Marija Zvekic-Miskolci, Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, conveyed comradely greetings from the LCY Central Committee Presidium to the delegates of the 17th Vojvodina League of Communists Conference. Erne Kazi, rapporteur for the credentials commission, reported that 534 delegates and members of the provincial committee and the statutory and supervisory commissions are attending the conference. The conference will resume work tomorrow, when four commissions will meet.

Krunic Introductory Report

LD230542 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0730 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Novi Sad, 22 Apr (TANJUG) -- Presenting the report on the struggle of the Vojvodina League of Communists for the continued development of self-management and socioeconomic stabilization, Bosko Krunic, president of the Vojvodina League of Communists Provincial Committee, emphasized at the start of the 17th Vojvodina League of Communists Conference that the first and foremost task of this gathering is to contribute to the continued development and consolidation of League of Communists unity and the strengthening of its action ability in carrying out the role of the vanguard of the working class in the everyday struggle for the development of socialist self-management and socioeconomic stabilization.

Social and ideological assumptions for unity of action are already present, Krunic emphasized, adding that at the 10th and 11th LCY congresses, we, with Tito, developed a clear long term ideopolitical platform and program of development for our society.

In word and deed, the LC has manifested unity as well as the resolve to continue consistently and resolutely along Tito's path. This became fully evident during election activities in the League of Communists and the delegations. Krunic said that the increased consciousness of the fateful linking between the working class and the working people of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, the revolution, and Tito's basis of a socialist self-managing and nonaligned Yugoslavia is our real strength today and in the future.

Since the last Vojvodina League of Communists provincial conference and the party congresses, Yugoslavia has been confronted with counterrevolutionary activity from positions of Greater Albanian nationalism and irredentism. All of Vojvodina, the League of Communists and all organized socialist forces severely censured the enemy's activity in Kosovo. They judge it as an attack on our freedom, the independence and territorial integrity of Yugoslavia, and the brotherhood, unity and equality of the nations and nationalities of our country. Therefore, we particularly directed our activity toward the struggle against nationalism in every environment. But we would be making a serious mistake in our work if we did not learn the lessons of the assessments of the causes of these counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo, particularly the weaknesses in the work of the League of Communists.

We are holding our 17th conference at a time that is fraught with great difficulties and contradictions of socioeconomic development. Behind us is a period in which the Vojvodina League of Communists did its most to resolve the economic stabilization tasks in the province, and in society as a whole. This was a regular topic and the everyday concern of communists in Vojvodina. Many economic difficulties in recent years came about suddenly, arriving one after the other -- especially in economic relations with other countries. In the Vojvodina League of Communists -- and in all organizations of associated labor, sociopolitical organizations, municipalities and in the province -- we organized programs based on stabilization tasks. I think that the energy and self-management responsibility of the majority of organizations of associated labor came to the fore. This was most encouraging. But we did not solve many problems, and the time which lies before us will demand increased responsibility.

Krunic went on to recall that since the last party conference Vojvodina -- as a result of everyday persistent work -- has managed to control excessive investment consumption and to increase exports. The social product grew by a rate of 5 percent annually, 77,000 new jobs were created, more than 63,000 apartments were built, industry in Vojvodina was enriched by new production capacities in the sphere of petrochemicals, oil processing, the food industry and energy, and this improved the composition of Vojvodina's economy. However, this composition is still unfavorable because of the shortage of sufficient quantities of energy and raw materials. Therefore, he said, the tasks of the 17th Vojvodina League of Communists Conference in the sphere of development policy are to strengthen the strategic orientation of the province's long term development policy. These are the continued development of the production of energy and food raw materials and the strengthening of exports and production for export while constantly bearing in mind responsibility for regular supplies of necessities to industry and the population. This strategy is inseparable from the strategic orientations of development for the whole country as set out at the 10th LCY Congress.

Agriculture and the food industry account for as much as 40 percent of the general social product of Vojvodina. However, it can be said that the production of food has recently been stagnating. Income-based links between food producers, trade and consumers are insufficiently developed, the conditions of economic activity are unfavorable and the results of scientific research are insufficiently applied. In the last medium term period, only 66.5 percent of the planned amount of money was invested in promoting basic agricultural production, and the process of association between agricultural workers is being carried out slowly.

Krunic notes that our material capabilities and strengths are such that there is no room for doubt about the possibility of overcoming economic difficulties. It is essential that the League of Communists fight every day for the greatest possible influence by self-management organized associated labor, and above all for the realization of workers' decisionmaking about income in basic organizations of associated labor. This is not yet the case. Factors outside associated labor have a crucial influence on trends in economic activity and expanded reproduction. The level of real power is not in the hands of those to whom it belongs according to the Constitution and Law on Associated Labor.

Political practice demonstrates that the social position of the working class is still held back by the narrow material basis of associated labor, and by technocratic and [words indistinct] usurping. Pragmatic reasons frequently define the conditions of economic activity which place parts of the working class in a different position. This subjective factor is not anonymous; they are above all communists. We are they, the exponents of public functions and often of rights which are too extensive. We must always clearly define the causes and the consequences. The current insufficient economic situation is very favorable ground for false alternatives to self-management. We have rich experience and it is not difficult to demonstrate that any bypassing of self-management only increases and multiplies the problems and makes the situation more difficult.

Because workers in basic organizations of associated labor are not yet in a position to control all of the social resources and dispose of income, we have major open problems. This points to the conclusion, according to Bosko Krunic, that the question of economic stabilization is essentially the question of self-management and that area in which unity is built and differentiation in the League of Communists takes place.

Speaking about our economy's wider involvement in the international division of labor and increasing exports, particularly on the nonaligned countries' market, the president of the Vojvodina League of Communists Provincial Committee said that "this is not an orientation of trouble" but an inevitable path and condition for successful development. Vojvodina's potentials are considerably greater than our current level of exports.

A long term economic stabilization program is being prepared for the country. The Vojvodina League of Communists must start the broadest activity in order to ensure that such programs are adopted in every environment, every work organization and every sociopolitical community.

Bosko Krunic also devoted special attention to the question of the self-management transformation of education and upbringing, science, culture and health. He emphasized that the realization of these aims must be directly linked with the overall development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and with the use and development of its economic, scientific, cultural and other potentials. These are enormous reservoirs for an increase in the social productivity of labor, income and society's general effectiveness.

In the struggle for the continued self-management transformation and development of the culture of the nations and nationalities of the province, Krunic added, despite major results, experience again demonstrates that we must work in a planned and long term way on their position and mutual permeation. We must create all the necessary conditions for the nurturing and development of Marxist criticism. The role and tasks of the League of Communists in the struggle for the development of socialist self-management and material and social progress is organically linked with the strengthening of equality between the nations and nationalities. This cannot be achieved as an isolated political program, for self-management and national equality are the inseparable essence of our revolution and are constantly being enriched and developed firmly linked together.

In relation to the delegate system, the League of Communists must not act "from outside" for it is not outside it, said Krunic. Fighting for the strengthening of delegate links and better work by delegates and delegations, the League of Communists is fighting for the affirmation of man. Any weakening of the delegate relationship introduces representative-mediating elements into the delegate system, which create the conditions for manipulation and bureaucratization. Therefore, the League of Communists must enter more courageously into the democratic front of action and mobilize working people in organizations and communities to make creative and responsible contributions to effective work of the Socialist Alliance. We must also strengthen ideopolitical activity in favor of more complete and effective realization of the social role and responsibility of the Trade Union Federation as the organization of the working class. By being involved in the system, the League of Communists must do more in the future to contribute to the socialist orientation of the young generation and to more successful activity by the Federation of Socialist Youth.

In his introductory speech, Bosko Krunic also referred to questions of the continued development sociopolitical communities, our federalism and our relations. As he said, these questions should not have some kind of "focus of their own" or some sense "in themselves," outside the main fight for socialist self-management and the power of the working class. Precisely because of this, we must be responsible and united in carrying out constitutional solutions and congress orientations, because they are an expression and guarantee of those fundamental principles in the bases of our community which our revolution took to itself and developed on its own banner.

Proceeding from this, Krunic adds, we must not be divided between those who are for the municipality as opposed to the province and vice versa, those who are for the republic or province as opposed to the federation and vice versa. There is only one line for us: for or against socialist self-management and brotherhood and unity, Yugoslav socialist federalism and community on the basis of equality. In practice, this means defining who is for or against the socialist autonomous province as set out in the Constitution, who is for or against the Socialist Republic of Serbia as a state and composite self-management social community as constituted in the Constitution by the wish of the nations and nationalities within it.

The president of the Vojvodina League of Communists Provincial Committee noted that constitutional instruments have not been used sufficiently in the constant development of community between the Vojvodina and the Socialist Republic of Serbia. In League of Communist organs, we have not done enough to carry out the standpoints which we established at the Eighth Congress of the Serbia League of Communists. Therefore, much of this has returned as a series of problems and open questions. The essential question of social practice relates to the continued deepening of links between the vanguard and the working class, the grassroots, which should nip in the bud tendencies toward ideological and political disintegration, and the transformation of organs and entire League of Communists organizations into representatives of particular interests and so opposition to the interests of the working class as a whole.

We must check every decision well from the point of view of achieving Yugoslav socialist togetherness and unity as well as unity between class and nation. Any digging into national trenches and separating national and state from class interests as set out in the LCY program and the Constitution leads to troubled waters, for which we have paid dearly. Kosovo offers the precise lesson on this. The communists of Vojvodina know the price of unity and equality very well. Now they have an exceptional responsibility in consolidating equality and togetherness through the specific struggle against instances of nationalism and nationalistic intolerance, above all in the ranks of its own nation. Socialist togetherness developed on the bases of the gains of the national liberation war and the consolidation of brotherhood, unity and community as a constant source of strengthening of Yugoslavia socialist patriotism.

Hence everything that happens in any part of Yugoslavia affects the totality of its interests and its revolutionary essence. Any attempt at counterrevolution, regardless of narrow national and political characteristics, is enemy number one of all the nations and nationalities and all of the working class and working people of Yugoslavia, Krunic emphasized.

Quoting the fact that the Vojvodina League of Communists has 225,000 members today, Krunic notes that this is an imposing political force; but he immediately adds that this is not crucial. In order for it to be built up as a part of revolutionary action, its members must be in the front line of the struggle and must constantly reaffirm themselves and be accepted among the broadest ranks of the working people as consistent fighters. This is the best way of overcoming many weaknesses such as verbalism, excessive criticism, formalism, neitralism, forum work and passivity.

A condition of the realization of the League of Communist's social role is the continued promotion of democratic relations within the party organization. It is particularly important to enrich democratic centralism as a basic principle of League of Communists internal life with new forms of agreement-making and decision-making in the basic League of Communists organization. This assumes that the struggle for views should be nurtured more in practice, as well as an atmosphere of trust and opposition to opportunism, false democracy and imposed discipline. Democratic centralism must be the defense against leaderism, demagogic manipulation and pressure.

Bosko Krunic said at the end of his report that experiences in the practical implementation of Tito's initiative are only initial ones, but they are very significant and affirm new cadres and strengthen democratic relations, as well as personal and collective responsibility. However, good will and desire alone are not sufficient for League of Communists action; we need the knowledge, training and readiness of communists to be ideopolitically active within the sociopolitical system.

U.S. JOINT PARTY DELEGATION MEETS LEADERS

LD222256 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1648 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Apr (TANJUG) -- Central Committee Presidency President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Dusan Dragosavac today received a joint U.S. Republican and Democratic Party delegation. In the ensuing talk social-economic and political trends in the two countries were discussed, as were a number of international questions and the advancement of Yugoslav-U.S. relations and cooperation.

The U.S. delegation was today also received by Assembly of Yugoslavia President Dragoslav Markovic, Assembly of Yugoslavia Federal Chamber committee for foreign trade President Nijaz Dizdarevic and a group of members of the committee for foreign policy and the committee for economic relations with foreign countries. On the occasion the guests were informed on the work and the manner of decisionmaking in the chambers of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, as well as on the role of the Assembly in creating and implementing the Yugoslav foreign policy. The joint delegation of the U.S. Republican and Democratic Parties was today also received by Central Committee President of the League of Communists of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Serbia Tihomir Vlaskalic.

The Republican part of the U.S. delegation is headed by the Republican Party committee chairman for the state of Columbia [as received], and the Democratic part of the delegation is headed by the director of the Democratic Party National Committee. The U.S. delegation of the two leading U.S. parties is in Yugoslavia at the invitation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance. Thus the U.S. delegation returns the visit of a delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia headed by Central Committee President of the League of Communists of Serbia Tihomir Vlaskalic to the United States in the spring of 1979, at the invitation of the U.S. Republican and Democratic Parties.

SARLOS LEADS HUNGARIAN FRONT DELEGATION VISIT

Meeting With Dolanc

LD222254 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1322 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Apr (TANJUG) -- Member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Presidency Stane Dolanc today received a delegation of the Patriotic Peoples' Front of Hungary. The delegation, headed by Politburo member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and president of the front, Istvan Sarlos, is currently on a visit to this country at the invitation of the Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia.

In the ensuing talks, both sides noted that relations between the LCY and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party as well as overall bilateral relations were developing successfully and that broad possibilities exist for the further comprehensive development of relations and cooperation in all fields. Dolanc and Sarlos exchanged information on the activities of the LCY and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party on the internal level. Dolanc spoke especially about the preparations for the coming 12th LCY Congress. Some current international questions and trends in the workers' movement were also discussed.

Other Contacts, Departure

LD222326 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1435 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Apr (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front led by Istvan Sarlos, secretary general of the Front National Council and member of the MSZMP Politburo, left Belgrade for Budapest today. While in our country, where it stayed at the invitation of the SAWPY Federal Conference, the delegation had talks at the SAWPY Federal Conference, the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the SFRY Assembly, and the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference. It also visited the Socialist Republic of Croatia. The delegation was seen off at Belgrade rail station by Petar Rakocevic, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium. Dr Pal Somin, Hungarian ambassador to Yugoslavia, was also at the farewell ceremony.

MARINC RETURNS HOME AFTER ATTENDING SPD CONGRESS

LD222156 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2106 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Ljubljana, 22 Apr (TANJUG) -- Member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Presidency and President of the League of Communists of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Slovenia Central Committee Andrej Marinc returned this evening from Munich, where he had attended the regular congress of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD). During the SPD congress, Marinc was received by SPD Chairman Willy Brandt. He also conferred with many other ranking officials in the SPD leadership. As Andrej Marinc stated this evening, the wish was stressed during the talks to continue the traditionally good cooperation between the SPD and the LCY.

Marinc said that the SPD congress focused on the internal policy. Of foreign political topics, the congress primarily discussed the relaxation of tensions in the world, the preservation of peace and the discussion on the deployment of medium-range missiles in Western Europe. Andrej Marinc said that the SPD congress was characterised by efforts to consolidate the party ranks in the situation when the party is beginning to lose its positions with the voters.

MILKA PLANINC TO ANNOUNCE CABINET 29 APRIL

AU221712 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] At a session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium which will be held in Belgrade on 29 April, Milka Planinc will propose and explain the composition of the Federal Executive Council.

In addition, the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium has proposed that the session should also discuss topical questions of the struggle for peace and equality in the world. A draft orientation program of activities of the SAWPY Federal Conference for this year and the duration of the terms of office of the federal social councils will also be discussed.

FEDERAL CHAMBER SESSION 22 APR REPORTED

LD222332 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1628 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Federal Chamber, the Assembly of Yugoslavia, has called on all forces in the country to take concrete measures for the implementation and protection of the constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens in conclusions adopted at its session here today (the last in the present legislature). The chamber ordered the Federal Government and federal administration bodies to submit proposals and initiatives for eliminating shortcomings in the protection of citizens rights.

The conclusions are a result of a debate held at the chamber's previous session during which it was pointed out that in Yugoslavia "classic individual rights and freedoms which originated in bourgeois society have and are still gaining a far richer social content." It was also underlined in the debate that the right to work with social means and the right to self-management constitute two fundamental rights in the Yugoslav socialist self-management society. The debate also showed that there are still instances of a breach between the proclaimed rights and freedoms of citizens and their implementation. Today's conclusions point to ways in which this breach can be surmounted -- together with the strengthening of legality and responsibility in the society.

SERBIAN VETERANS VIEW HOSTILE ACTIVITY, KOSOVO

AU221745 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The ninth assembly of the Serbian Veterans Federation is being held in Belgrade. Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of Serbia; Vukoje Bulatovic, president of the SAWP Republican Conference; Mito Dimitrievski, president of the Yugoslav Veterans Federation, and representatives of all veterans organizations from all our socialist republics are attending this highest meeting of the veterans organization of the republic. From our editorial office the work of the assembly of the Serbian veterans was followed by Mijusko Tomic and Kosta Krajincanic:

Radisav Nedeljkovic, heretofore president of the republican committee of the Serbian Veterans Federation, submitted an introductory report. Stressing that our work was accompanied by many unfavorable circumstances, that the existing contradictions were more strongly expressed and new contradictions of development have appeared and that we have gone through very complex trends and dramatic events, of which Comrade Tito's illness and death affected us most, Radisav Nedeljkovic said:

[Begin recording] The aggressiveness of the outside and domestic enemy has intensified, particularly after Comrade Tito's demise. Enemies of all hues hoped that with Comrade Tito's demise their chance had come to succeed in their intentions. The main goal of the intensified hostile activity is our brotherhood and unity, the foundation of our community. However, certain phenomena and an indifferent attitude toward them demonstrate that the importance of this greatest attainment of our revolution is being neglected, that the activity of the hostile and antisocialist forces is being underrated. The insufficiently energetic activity to change the situation in Kosovo most reflects this attitude. Because of all this, we see the obligation to contribute to transforming the aforementioned lessons into a creative social action as the great task of the conscious subjective forces, and accordingly also the Veterans Federation. [end recording]

Radisav Nedeljkovic then stressed that veterans were vitally interested in continuing the revolution, in defending its attainments and in socialism.

In concluding his introductory report, Radisav Nedeljkovic said that we have overcome misfortunes and trials resulting from the difficult economic situation and the new complex situation at home and abroad. We have consolidated Tito's work and we have embarked on Tito's road.

[Begin Nedeljkovic recording] Just as in the past, veterans will consistently continue to carry out Tito's work. They will resolutely follow the revolutionary path of the LCY and they will represent its strong support in the socialist transformation of the society.

Vukoje Bulatovic, president of the Republican Conference of the Serbian SAWP, greeted delegates of the veterans assembly, while Boge Kuzmanovski greeted the delegates on behalf of the Federation of the Associations of Veterans of the Yugoslav National Liberation War. Like all the other participants in the discussion, Kuzmanovski stressed the importance of the role of veterans in strengthening brotherhood and unity and togetherness.

Mehmet Malici, provincial secretary of the Kosovo Secretariat of Internal Affairs, informed the delegates about the political-security situation in the province. He said that this situation is still complex because of the enemy's activity. Three hostile organizations were discovered, as well as several groups which operate within the frameworks of these organizations and over 700 persons which belong to these organizations and groups. Criminal charges were brought against 312 organizers of the counterrevoltuion, who have also been sentenced. Some 150 members of the hostile organizations have been detained and are being investigated, whlie over 1,000 persons were punished for committing offenses.

New President Elected

AU221957 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] At the first session of the new Republican Committee of the Serbian Veterans Federation, Mileva Planojevic was elected president of the republican committee.

DISCUSSION CONTINUES ON KOSOVO REPORTING

POLITIKA Readers Response

AU212104 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Apr 82 p 6

[POLITIKA editorial note: "In awaiting an analysis: In connection with numerous letters by readers on the recent discussion in the SAWP forums on reporting on Kosovo"]

[Text] These days POLITIKA has been receiving a greater number of letters in which readers react critically to the discussion on the reporting on Kosovo that was recently held at the SAWPY Federal Conference section for information. We have expressed thanks to readers for their attention and the effort made. However, at this time when there is a serious newsprint shortage, if we published only these letters, we would have to unjustifiably neglect many other aspects of our daily life which hold the same interest for the public and about which our readers and journalists report.

We deem it more useful to wait for an analysis of the reporting of the entire Yugoslav press on Kosovo which will be prepared by the end of May -- as has been announced -- by the SAWPY Federal Conference. The SAWPY Federal Conference has taken on this task as proposed by the Republican Conference Presidium of the Serbian SAWP which a few days ago also discussed the reporting on Ksoovo and about which we reported in our newspaper in detail. We assessed that this will be our contribucion to this analysis and, at the same time, a contribution to making the discussion which will be held on the analysis as well-argued as possible.

Journalists Reaction

AU222124 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Discussing the assessments made by the SAWPY Federal Conference section for information, the Presidium of the Assembly of the Yugoslav Federation of Journalists adopted conclusions at its session in Belgrade today. One of the conclusions is that the journalists organization condemns and that it will resolutely oppose all kinds of pressure which prevent journalists from carrying out their social professional duty and editorial tasks, as has recently occurred in Kosovo. The presidium also believes that the obligation of the journalists organization in Kosovo and other pertinent organs and organizations is that they ensure the msximum favorable conditions for the work of journalists under these specific conditions.

After noting the harmfulness of the disagreement over the article "Who Is Arresting Journalists in Kosovo," the Presidium recommended to editorial boards that they pay attention to the ideological, political and professional qualifications of journalists who report from this area. Just as it will try to be fully responsible in performing the task of journalists, the journalists organization will also demand that responsibility be assumed for public statements which sometimes repudiate the journalistic profession, it was said at the presidium session.

FADILJ HODZA MEETS WITH JUDICIAL DELEGATION

LD201712 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1457 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 20 Apr (TANJUG) -- Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency, today received at the Palace of the Federation a delegation of the joint session of all the supreme courts in Yugoslavia. The delegation was led by Prof Dr Mirko Perovic, president of the Federal Court.

Members of the delegation acquainted Hodza with the state and problems in our judiciary. Fadilj Hodza said that the SFRY Presidency positively assesses the work of the courts. He spoke of the significance which the SFRY Presidency and all other state and social organs attach to the judiciary in line with the efforts aimed at consistent implementation of constitutionality and legality in our society. In this respect judicial organs, and regular courts in particular, have an exceptionally significant role.

Our courts, Fadilj Hodza said, are also successfully fighting against various forms of crime. Hodza spoke in particular about political crimes, which range from various forms of counterrevolutionary attacks on our social system right up to other forms of criminal and destructive activity which affect the foundations of our society and our system of socialist democracy. In combatting and preventing this type of crime it is necessary, Hodza said, to direct activity whenever possible not merely towards means of protection and repression but above all towards preventive social measures. A very significant role in this is played by sociopolitical organizations as well as ideological and political work in general. It is necessary to bear in mind the differences between types of behavior which represent real social danger and those which embody such activity only superficially. In this connection, Hodza stressed the need to standardize the criteria on the basis of the character and degree of social danger and the need to reduce the differences in the policy of prosecution and punishment for political criminal acts which exist between individual socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces.

Courts have pursued a correct and adequate policy in assessing and punishing political criminal activity. This guarantees public order and peace as well as security in every environment and in the country as a whole. Events in Kosovo clearly demonstrate that enemies are not giving up. They are doing everything possible to divert us from our path of constructing socialism and self-management and to sow unrest, uncertainty and mutual mistrust.

Communists and other socialist forces of the Albanian nationality, with the full support of other nations and nationalities in Kosovo, Serbia and our entire socialist community, have barred the way to attempts by the counterrevolution in Kosovo. As always, we shall continue to be firm and resolute in the struggle against the external and internal enemy, which might reach out to undermine for our constitutional-legal order, our brotherhood and unity, the equality of our nations and nationalities, our togetherness and the country's territorial integrity.

REGIONAL DEFENSE COUNCILS VIEW WORK 21 APR

Vojvodina Joint Session

LD212210 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1025 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Novi Sad, 21 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and the Council for National Defense held a joint session today chaired by President Predrag Vladislavljevic. They discussed experiences gained in all-people's defense exercises in sociopolitical communites last year. It was noted that the program of exercises planned in 1981 were carried out as a whole and that the exercises were very useful in training all participants in all-people's defense to carry out war tasks. The Presidency set out a program of all-people's defense exercises for this year.

At the session a report on the work of the Council for National Defense of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina was discussed and adopted. It was assessed that the general activity of the Council for National Defense made a considerable contribution to carrying out the constitutional function of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina in the sphere of all-people's defense. Some other topical questions of defense preparations in Vojvodina were also discussed at the joint session.

Montenegro Meeting

LD212114 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1130 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Titograd, 21 Apr (TANJUG) -- Discussing the report on its work today, the Council for National Defense of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro assessed that in the last 2 years there has been a continuous monitoring and orientation of all defense preparations, and that this has made a significant contribution to intensifying and coordinating defense preparations for all subjects in the republic.

At the session, chaired by Veljko Milatovic, the council stressed the need to devote greater attention to organizing territory for the future needs of all-people's defense in the development plans of all exponents of defense preparations, and to greater representation of zoning measures of protection in the zoning plans of sociopolitical communities.

Macedonia Session

LD212216 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1354 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Skopje, 21 Apr (TANJUG) -- At its session today, chaired by Ljupco Arsov, the Council for National Defense of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia discussed exercises which took place during 1981 and noted the good results achieved in training exponents of defense preparations for effective organization and activity under all conditions. As reported, the council pointed out that the lessons learned from the exercises should serve as good experience and a basis for further perfection and development of defense plans, and for the successful training of all organized forces of all-people's defense for activity in exceptional conditions and in conditions of war.